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Austria	12 S.	Luxembourg	22.00
Belgium	30 B.F.	Morocco	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Greece	18 Drs.	Spain	160 Ptas.
India	Rs. 7	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Iran	400 Rials	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	1.50 Liras
Israel	1 L.S.00	U.S. Military	1.00 U.S.
Kenya	Shs. 7	Yugoslavia	15 D.

Anti-Tax Rallies Held By Americans Abroad, Petitions Are Signed

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Hundreds of Americans living in London and Paris signed a petition today to seek U.S. tax relief with their countrymen. In London, the demonstrators also staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The organizers of the demonstration, Tax Equity for Americans Abroad, said that similar demonstrations were being held in Geneva, Brussels, Frankfurt and The Hague.

In London, about 100 Americans held a rally outside the U.S. Embassy. Many carried American flags or placards reading "End double taxation," "Write to Washington—now," and "No double taxation."

The petition seeks a further one-year delay in the enactment of a 1976 law that substantially increases the U.S. taxes of overseas Americans.

In Paris, more than 150 Americans signed the same petition in the entry hall of the American Legion hall. The petition demands "reasonable tax treatment under U.S. law" and asks postponement of the tax law until the 1978 tax year "when solutions to present inequities can be proposed."

The organization's officials in London said that chances of Congress approving the delay were good.



Americans living abroad demonstrating at the U.S. Embassy in London against taxation of citizens overseas.

Russian Assails U.S. at Belgrade On 'Propaganda'

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 12 (WP)—The Soviet Union accused the United States today of indulging in "futile propaganda" at the Belgrade conference on East-West détente.

It was the first direct Soviet reply to U.S. criticism of its human rights record and marked a distinct shift away from its initial low-key reaction. The conference is reviewing implementation of the 1975 Helsinki declaration on European security and human rights. Speaking at a closed plenary session, chief Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov warned of the danger of turning the Belgrade meeting into "an arena of psychological warfare."

He said this would distort the task "set before the meeting by the heads of state and government who signed the final act in Helsinki."

Without mentioning any names, Mr. Vorontsov first praised a majority of delegations for speeches aimed at strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe. He then added, according to Western delegates who were present: "Against this general background, individual verbal excursions of a propagandistic character, devoid of any constructive elements, sound even more discordant."

U.S. Denies Concession Over Arms Refuses to Confirm Report on Accord

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—President Carter's chief spokesman insisted yesterday that the United States would not make any concessions in an arms limitation agreement that are not matched by the Soviet Union.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, responding to a report that both nations have made substantial concessions in an attempt to reach a new agreement by the end of the year, said that "any concessions this country would make have to be balanced by concessions on the part of the Soviets."

But he refused to confirm the report in The New York Times which, quoting administration officials, said that concessions have been worked out on limiting deployment of large Soviet missiles and, on the part of the United States, limiting "circumstances" under which it would launch cruise missiles.

"This administration will not okay any agreement that does not adequately protect the security of this country," Mr. Powell said.

He added that discussion by the administration of details being negotiated would be counterproductive.

President Carter said today that, while the United States does not know what the Soviet attitude is "on the very important remaining differences," being negotiated in Geneva, there is nothing to indicate that there has been "an irresolvable difference."

Spain's Police Wart Bomb Plot on King

PALMAS, Canary Islands, Oct. 12 (AP)—An attempt today to assassinate Spanish King Juan Carlos I failed after police found exploded two plastic bombs in the Canary Islands during a visit to the King and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Police said that both bombs, wrapped in Canary Islands sentence flags, they said, did not appear that the Mexican President was a target.

The bombs were discovered at the site where the 39-year-old Spanish head of state was to be scheduled to appear. Police Chief Juan Zamora said, "While changing the dedication after a bomb was found on the pier and the other on the beach."

He said they began a search reports of a landing by a plane with several men aboard a dedication pier last night.

Police sources in Madrid said the location of the bombs did not appear that the Mexican President, who was not scheduled to attend the dedication ceremony in Las Palmas.

There was no official government comment on the attempted assassination, the second such in two months.

The agency Europa Press said the bombs exploded by a plane after a landing by a plane with several men aboard a dedication pier last night.

Police sources in Madrid said the location of the bombs did not appear that the Mexican President, who was not scheduled to attend the dedication ceremony in Las Palmas.

There was no official government comment on the attempted assassination, the second such in two months.

School Lockout A Sticky Joke

BONN, Oct. 12 (AP)—Students at a local high school got an unexpected holiday yesterday when they arrived for morning classes to find the schoolhouse doors glued shut.

Someone had squirted an industrial glue into the locks of the building's 15 exterior doors and 106 classrooms and offices, making keys useless, the police said. The 750 students were sent home for the day while workmen installed new locks at a cost of 15,000 Deutschmarks (\$6,500).

The teaching staff chairman, Axel Vulpus, said his first reaction was amusement. "But when I started thinking about the money, the joke seemed to border on sabotage."



Ibrahim al-Hamidi, who was assassinated Tuesday.

Yemen Declares Emergency After Assassination of Leader

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (NYT)—The Republic of North Yemen on the Red Sea was under martial law today after the assassination of the head of state, 34-year-old President Ibrahim al-Hamidi, and his brother, Lt. Col. Abdullah al-Hamidi.

According to a report from Sanaa, the Yemeni capital, by the Iraq News Agency, the three-man Command Council which took power after the murders last night declared a state of emergency in the country.

Under the declaration, the 30,000-man armed forces were being mobilized. Troops and armored cars have taken up positions in Sanaa as demonstrators marched through the streets demanding vengeance, the agency said.

The Command Council, which will exercise the powers of the head of state, is led by the army chief of staff, Lt. Col. Ahmed Hussain al-Ghassani. It includes two other army officers, Maj. Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani and Maj. Abdullah Abdul Aalam.

1974 Coup

The three had served under President al-Hamidi in the military command which he set up after seizing power in a bloodless coup on June 13, 1974.

The state-controlled Sanaa radio, which announced the assassinations, gave no details. It merely said that the murders were committed by "criminal hands."

The Iraqi agency said that the commander of the armored brigade, Lt. Col. Ali Khamal, a brother-in-law of President al-Hamidi, was also assassinated. The circumstances were not disclosed.

The assassinations took place on the eve of a visit that President al-Hamidi was to make to Southern Yemen. It would have been the first visit by a Yemeni president to the leftist regime in Aden.

Aden radio charged that the murders were committed against both countries and were intended to head off union between them.

Other Assassinations

Assassination has been a characteristic of Yemeni life. In April, Ali Qaidi al-Hagri, a former Yemeni premier, was assassinated in London.

In June, 1974, Mohammed Noaman, a former deputy premier and foreign minister, was killed in Beirut. In July, 1971, Maj. Gen. Hassan al-Amri, then the premier, had to leave Sanaa after he killed a photographer in a fit of anger.

For eight years, between 1962 and 1970, the country was the scene of civil war as royalists fought the republican regime which came to power after a military coup overthrew the king, Imam Mohammed al-Sadr. Egypt sent 70,000 troops to Sanaa to back the republicans while neighboring Saudi Arabia supported the royalist tribal leaders with money and weapons.

The war ended in a standoff. The republican system was retained but tribal chiefs held dominant positions in the government and the legislature, known as the Shura Council.

Tribes Angered

When he seized power, President al-Hamidi angered the tribes when he dissolved the legislature. The speaker, Sheikh Abdullah al-Ahmar, head of a confederation of tribes known as Hashed, became the government's main enemy.

Defense Ministers End Meeting in Italy NATO Aides Fail to Agree on Neutron Bomb

BARI, Italy, Oct. 12 (AP)—NATO defense ministers, ending two days of talks on nuclear planning, failed to agree today on European deployment of the neutron warhead, a tiny tactical nuclear weapon that, opponents claim, carries a built-in temptation for easy use.

The ministers agreed that the weapon, called "clean" because it kills humans but spares objects, was military useful but politically explosive. U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said fears about the warhead were "unjustified."

"There still has to be a political decision," Mr. Brown said, "but consensus is not unanimity and the U.S. will continue to sound out the view of its allies."

Mr. Brown, who later left for Belgrade, and six NATO colleagues met in this Adriatic port as the alliance's Nuclear Planning Group to review the military preparedness of NATO.

Mr. Brown reported that European allies "expressed strong views to keep option open" on possible European deployment of the neutron warhead, fearing that it may be sacrificed in the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

'Attractive Option'

A senior NATO official said that European allies "put the United States on notice" not to negotiate away the neutron warhead, considered an "attractive option" to counter growing Soviet strength in Europe.

The senior NATO official, who asked anonymity, also warned against renouncing the neutron warhead, saying that it was needed to "provide balancing capability" against the Soviet Union.

But, politically, no nation supported deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe, partly because of growing leftist opposition to the weapon.

Italy's Defense Minister Attilio Ruffini called it a "delicate problem" and said Italy has no position on the bomb.

West Germany, where the warhead would be deployed as a deterrent against a possible Soviet tank thrust, withheld definitive commitment.

Mr. Brown said the alliance did not need "unanimity" for the weapon to be deployed in Europe, but "most weight would go to allies on whose territory the weapon would be deployed."

Both Mr. Brown and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns attempted to dispel fears about the danger of the neutron bomb. Mr. Luns called it "really an artillery shell." The U.S. secretary of defense denied that it would "lower the military threshold," adding: "No president of the United States will take the decision to use nuclear weapons lightly."

'Political Questions'

But Mr. Brown also acknowledged "there remain political questions," although less in the United States than in Europe. Besides West Germany and Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands remain noncommittal.

Denmark and Norway traditionally bar nuclear weapons and foreign troops on their soil in peacetime, but their views carried little weight mainly because they would not be recipients of the warhead.

The warheads — technically known as "ERBR," for enhanced radiation reduced blast — are for battlefield use, to be fired from Lance ground-to-ground missiles. They are intended to replace 7,000 nuclear warheads already deployed in Europe and called even "dirtier."

The alliance's Nuclear Planning Group, which meets twice a year, is composed of seven members, with the United States, West Germany, Britain and Italy permanent and three others in rotation, this time Belgium, Denmark and Greece.

This session of the NPG meeting, heavily guarded in a luxury hotel here, marked the return of Greece to the forum since it severed ties of its ties to the military sector of NATO after Turkey invaded Cyprus.

Carter Plan Would Combine USIA and State Dept. Bureau

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT)—President Carter submitted to Congress yesterday a plan to combine the United States Information Agency and the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs into a single agency for international communication to direct this country's information and cultural exchange programs.

The reorganization plan was considerably more modest than some proposals considered by the administration and probably will lead to few changes in the way the foreign information and cultural programs are presently run.

The Voice of America, which broadcasts news, entertainment and cultural broadcasts abroad, will remain part of the renamed information agency instead of being made an independent agency. The President said in a message to Congress, however, that his goal was an "independent and objective" broadcast service and that the Voice "will be solely responsible for the content of news broadcasts."

Waiting Period

The plan, which is the second government reorganization proposal submitted by Mr. Carter, would go into effect automatically unless one house of Congress voted to disapprove it within 60 legislative days. But, since Congress is expected to adjourn sometime next month, the waiting period would probably not end until sometime in February.

The main effect of the plan appeared to be at the executive level. The USIA and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs would be officially abolished and combined in the new agency.

Interior Ministry commented that it was not when the plan was to be tried. Three of the reportedly arrested individuals were reportedly arrested to leave the country. Sources said the largest number released since about 400 in late February in what was said to be a direct result of President Carter's human rights campaign.

471 Youths Held By South Africa In Stoning Riots

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12 (AP)—Police efforts to break up a crowd of black students touched off a rock-throwing incident near the southern city of Port Elizabeth and officers arrested 471 of the youths, police said today. Four policemen were reported injured.

The meeting last night in the town of New Brighton had been called to discuss the scheduled reopening of black schools in the Port Elizabeth area today. In recent weeks, many South African schools have been boycotted by students protesting the black education system.

When the meeting ended, police ordered the 700 youths to disperse. The students began stoning police vehicles, and the police fired tear-gas grenades and began rounding up the youths.

In another development, Prime Minister John Vorster and chief Justice Mangoshe Boputhatwa issued a joint statement yesterday formally announcing that the Boputhatwa Home-land will become an independent state on Dec. 6.

Boputhatwa, the second of nine government-designated black homelands to opt for independence, is made up of six separate landlocked areas surrounded by three South African provinces.

Youths, Not Workers, Involved

East German Officials Uneasy Over Rioting at Pop Concert

By Michael Getler

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (WP)—A violent and somewhat mysterious clash in East Berlin Friday night between scores of policemen and hundreds of youths at an outdoor pop music concert has left a trail of disturbing questions for the Communist authorities.

The outbreak of violence was nothing like the worker uprising here in 1953 which brought about political changes or even the widespread unrest felt when the Berlin Wall went up in 1961 or when Czechoslovakia was invaded by Warsaw Pact troops in 1968.

Indeed, there seems clearly to have been a heavy component of beer drinking in the Friday night fighting.

Nevertheless, the pop concert melee was probably the most serious public outbreak of violence

here in many years and it is being viewed as especially troubling for the Communist government precisely because it was young people—and not workers of an older generation—that were fighting the police.

"This country is literally designed for young people," said an East Berlin resident, "not for the older ones. It is part of the central policy to raise new generations in a postwar Communist state that no longer can compare things to how they were before the war. So what happened the other night is disturbing. Maybe the picture the government has of our young people is wrong."

A precise account of what happened remains elusive because of a lack of known witnesses. However, it appears that initial reports which suggested that the clash was a spontaneous anti-Soviet outburst were overstated.

Those reports were based on statements by some persons leaving the scene that crowds were shouting "Russians out." However, a number of sources here say such remarks were limited only to a small group of generally intoxicated youths who also were shouting "Russians go home" in English.

Crowd of 1,000

Some persons interviewed today also said these remarks may have been inspired most by the fact that a Russian band was permitted to continue playing while an East German rock group was cut off so police could get through a crowd estimated at 1,000 persons.

The concert was held in the vast Alexanderplatz showcase square in the center of East Berlin at the end of daylong festivities marking the 28th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Several youths reportedly fell through a ventilation shaft near the mammoth TV tower in the middle of the square. When policemen pushed through the crowds to try and rescue them, a small group encircled them and began fighting with them.

An Asian Communist diplomat on the fringe of the crowd said police were especially harsh on the youths. A Reuters news agency report from East Berlin today said that a policeman was stabbed to death and another clubbed to death with a beer crate, and that a teen-age girl died in the fall into the shaft.

The East German Foreign Ministry denied today the report that two policemen and a youth were killed, United Press International said. The ministry said it had nothing to add to an ADN news service statement issued late Saturday saying that clashes took place between "rowdies" and policemen.

It was also reported that about 200 persons were injured in the fracas and several hundred persons were detained overnight or police in a tunnel that runs under the huge square.

"It was really frustration (that caused the violence)," an East Berliner said, "response to the distrustfulness with which the government treats them. They don't see the Russians but they see the wall. They feel they live in a dull, boring world that they can't get out of. Maybe it's just beer courage, but it came out."

The politician, Ahmed Raza Kasuri, escaped unharmed from the ambush on his car in November, 1974, but his father, Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan, died. Mr. Kasuri, an outspoken critic of Mr. Bhutto in Parliament, was being cross-examined today when the trial proceedings were adjourned until Saturday.

A delegation from Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's party (PPP) refused to attend a meeting today with Gen. Zia and demanded the release of the former prime minister and other party leaders.

Gen. Zia is scheduled to meet with representatives of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance tomorrow.

The PPP set conditions for a meeting with the general party sources said, demanding that its delegation be led by Mr. Bhutto or that it be allowed to consult with him.

The sources said it also demanded the fixing of a new date for immediate elections. If necessary without a campaign.

The conditions were listed in a letter drafted at a party meeting yesterday and delivered to Gen. Zia last night. The army chief has not replied, informed sources said.

Man Slain in Ulster

BELFAST, Oct. 12 (AP)—Two gunmen killed the relief driver of a school bus in Tírane, County Tyrone, today, apparently mistaking him for the regular driver, a member of the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment. A bullet grazed the head of a 14-year-old girl in the bus. The gunmen escaped.

French Bandit Is Slain

GRENOBLE, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Police killed one gunman and seriously wounded another today in a gunfight in a bank during an attempted holdup. A policeman also was wounded seriously.



A TOUCH OF CLASS—Elegantly hatted and tightly embodied in light vests over short-sleeved blouses, continued by neat submachine guns and prim miniskirts and tailed off with white-laced dark boots, these ladies, members of the South Korean reserves women's auxiliary corps, parade grimly through the streets of Seoul.

In UN General Assembly Address

PLO Assails Israeli Stand on Gaza, West Bank

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization told the UN General Assembly last night that Israel's claim to all of what was formerly Palestine would mean continued "armed struggle" and could block a Middle East peace treaty.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, was replying to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement to the assembly Monday that Israel would not give up the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank of the Jordan River, which with Israel make up all of pre-Israel Palestine.

Mr. Kaddoumi, chairman of the PLO's observer delegation to the assembly and its shadow foreign minister, declared: "Our armed struggle will continue because we are witnessing a voracious Israeli territorial appetite."

The Catalyst

"Being the catalyst and the detonating factor, the people of Palestine, supported by the Arab



Farouk Kaddoumi

peoples, are capable of disrupting any peace that may be concluded at their expense."

"Let it be clear: No peace without the Palestinians and no Palestinians without the PLO."

Mr. Kaddoumi termed the Palestine problem "the central issue in the Middle East conflict." He said that the assembly had recognized the Palestinians' "inalienable rights to self-determination, repatriation and statehood," and that a recent Soviet-U.S. statement "called for the insuring of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

But he said that Mr. Dayan "takes exception to all this and

does not see eye to eye with the international community."

Mr. Kaddoumi said that, in telling the assembly Monday that Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories were legal, Mr. Dayan was "diametrically opposed to President Carter," who recently called the settlements an obstacle to peace.

He said that "despite the usurpation of our country . . . our Palestinian National Council . . . has already opted for an independent and sovereign Palestinian state to be established under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization on liberated Palestinian soil."

That description was in keeping with the idea, endorsed by the assembly, of creating a Palestinian national "entity" in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank after an Israeli withdrawal. Mr. Dayan rejected establishment of any Palestinian "mini-state."

Mr. Dayan said Israel believed that a peace settlement should be based on "our living together with the Palestinian Arabs" in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank "and not on partition of the territory."

Mr. Kaddoumi termed this view "a fitting epitaph to the efforts of those who naively believe that Israel will budge an inch (out) of occupied territories of its own free will."

"Gen. Dayan," he said, "may stick to his 'Fax Israelica,' inspired by his Zionist creed; and we will stick to our armed struggle, inspired by our love of justice, freedom, repatriation and sovereignty in Palestine."

Bolstering Morale in Capital

U.S. Embassy Families Return to Beirut

By Marvyn Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (NYT)—The Americans are coming back to Beirut and the return is like an injection of hope for the Lebanese capital, still half stunned from the devastating civil war.

It is not a vast invasion of U.S. businessmen, bankers and tourists, not yet anyway. It is just a handful of American wives and children, but their importance far exceeds their numbers.

The State Department has given the green light for U.S. Embassy employees' dependents to return here—which means that other families will undoubtedly follow. "This decision demonstrates a vote of confidence in President Elias Sarkis's government and the ability of the Arab peace-keeping forces here," Charles Baggett, the administrative officer at the U.S. Embassy, said.

All summer the Lebanese and foreign communities in Beirut were waiting to see what the Americans were going to do. There was a general feeling that, if the U.S. government allowed its dependents back, it would be the sign that Beirut was safe.

In Time for School

Finally the word came from Washington: U.S. Embassy dependents could return to Beirut, if they wished, in time for the current school year, which began last week at the American Community School and this week at the American University of Beirut.

The U.S. community is not what it used to be. There are about 2,000 Americans living in Lebanon, compared with 5,000 in the pre-war days, but the return is under way. For example, at the American University's Faculty of Arts and Sciences, 35 professors and families—half of them American—who took leave without pay during the 19-month civil war have all returned for the new school year.

There are even a few new American recruits on the university staff. In addition, many professors who resigned during the troubles have sent letters indicating that they would be interested in coming back.

It was a U.S. Embassy decision in September, 1975, to allow dependents the choice of leaving Lebanon that set off the wave of departures. "We felt the shockwaves," Robert Ueselli, 52, the principal of

the American Community School, recalled. The school had opened in September, 1975, with an enrollment of 800 students and 630 had showed up. When the embassy announced that dependents could leave if they wished, the school closed for a couple of weeks to give people time to think things over. When it reopened on Nov. 11, enrollment was down to 120. By September of last year there were only 12 students and the teaching staff was down to 40 from 120.

New 301 Students

Enrollment is now 201 and expected to reach 350 by the end of the year, according to a member of the board. American dependents began evacuating Beirut in October, 1975, and most had gone by July of last year after unidentified gunmen shot and killed U.S. Ambassador Francis Meloy, economic counselor Robert Waring and the ambassador's driver, Zohair Mograbi.

The school's student body formerly was 75-per-cent American, mainly children of U.S. businessmen based in Lebanon and throughout the Gulf area. Now it is 50-per-cent American, with a rise in the number of children of independent Lebanese U.S. businessmen and representatives of international organizations. There are also more British children because the British Community School did not reopen this year.



NEIGHBORLY VISIT—Maj. Saad Hadad (center), commander of the Christian Lebanese forces, leads a delegation of southern Lebanese in Metulla, Israel, to meet a high-ranking Israeli officer. In the background, behind the wire fence, Christian villagers demonstrate for the return of Israeli troops to Lebanon despite the cease-fire.

In Repatriating Foreign Workers

Criticism Rises on French 'Go-Home' Plan

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters)—The French government has run into criticism at home and abroad for trying to resolve the unemployment problem here by paying migrants to return home.

Under the government-run program, immigrant workers are eligible for a payment of 10,000 francs (about \$2,000) and a second-class air ticket home. The plan has been severely criticized by the opposition leftist parties and nearby states.

The program, unveiled by Prime Minister Raymond Barre in April as part of a 4-billion-franc package to curb unemployment, has recently been broadened despite growing opposition.

The new regulations, announced by the secretary of state at the Ministry of Labor, Lionel Stoleru, at the end of last month, include a ban for the next three years on families joining migrant workers and a halt to the issuing of new work permits to foreigners.

Form of Blackmail

Assailing Mr. Stoleru's "go-home" policy, Jean Colpu, secretary of the French Communist party's Central Committee, said: "He does not hesitate to exert a scandalous form of blackmail on the immigrant workers, aimed at boosting xenophobia, racism and repression."

The Spanish and Portuguese governments have expressed concern at the broadening of the program to include workers living in France for more than five years. Spain charged that the move breaks a 1961 accord. The plan had applied initially to unemployed immigrants only.

There has also been hostile reaction in Morocco and Algeria. The four countries are worried about the effects on their domestic employment market. If France starts sending home the immigrants, Madrid estimates that about 8,700 workers may return to Spain.

"The scheme is completely voluntary," a French government official explained. "We are not forcing anyone to leave." Those who take advantage of the program are prohibited from returning to France for five years.

But according to Abdelkrim Gueraleh, president of the Society of Algerians in Europe, the measures are counterproductive.

Only 400 Algerians have opted for the payment plan since the program went into effect in June, he said, where as last year "some 60,000 of our compatriots returned home independently."

The plan has not been well received by immigrants living in Paris either. An Algerian worker said: "They can keep their money. I've worked more than 15 years in France."

By the middle of last month, only 3,601 immigrants had applied to return home. But a spokesman said the government is mounting an information campaign through local employment offices to encourage acceptance of the offer.

The major French trade unions are critical of the program. Ben Lezas, who is responsible

for immigrant problems of the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, said that while the plan would do nothing to solve the unemployment problem, it would stir up racial tension.

Branding the policy as racist, a spokesman for the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail said that it was an attack on the right to work.

Denying that the plan had failed, Mr. Stoleru said that it did

not matter how many immigrants had taken the offer, but that they had the choice of returning home if they wanted.

More than 1.1 million persons are jobless in France, a post war record, and 100,000 of them are immigrant workers from Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries that are not in the Common Market.

The number of foreigners who reside in France is 4 million, of whom 1.9 million are employed.

French Leftist Split Is Reflected As Decline in Pre-Election Polls

By Don Cook

PARIS, Oct. 12—The split between the French Communists and Socialists over a new joint campaign platform on which to fight next spring's legislative elections is beginning to be reflected in public opinion polls.

Support among the voters for the Leftist Alliance has slumped from 53 per cent, where it had held steady for the last nine months, to 50 per cent, in the reputable SORPASS poll in Le Figaro. Moreover, on the question of how the voters think the election will go—as opposed to how they intend to vote—the left is doing very badly. Only 26 per cent of the French now think that there will be a victory for the left, while 44 per cent believe that the present government coalition parties will win.

The Figaro poll confirms a downward trend that first appeared a week ago in a poll in the magazine L'Express putting the leftist strength down by 1 point to 52 per cent. This 2 or 3 per cent of the vote is vital to the left, because it is calculated that the Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals combined need to poll at least 53 per cent of the total popular vote to gain enough seats to control the National Assembly. This is because of the heavy concentration of the Communist vote in only a few populous election districts around Paris.

At the same time, Le Figaro shows a slight rise in President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's popularity, up from 50 to 52 per cent support for his political and social policies, and from 55 to 56 per cent on foreign policy. A parallel opinion poll in the newspaper Le Quotidien de Paris shows that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is first choice for the presidency of 42 per cent of Frenchmen, while 30 per cent named Socialist leader François Mitterrand, with 10 per cent for Gaullist Jacques Chirac and Communist Georges Marchais.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Aides Say Soyuz Lack Electric Power for a 2d Try

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP)—U.S. space officials said yesterday that the Soviet cosmonauts of Soyuz-25 failed in their mission because they overshot the orbiting Salyut-6 on Monday and were unable to make a second attempt at docking with the 20-ton space station.

The U.S. officials felt that the cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalenok and Valery Ryumin, were forced back to earth because they did not have enough battery power in their two-man spacecraft to stay up another 24 hours. "We believe Soyuz-25 [did not have] solar panels to deliver extra electricity," said an official at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "We believe the spacecraft was on battery power to save weight, which meant the cosmonauts did not have the time to correct the navigational errors that forced them to overshoot Salyut."

The abortive flight of Soyuz-25 was the third time in a little more than three years that Soviet cosmonauts were forced back to earth because of a failure in the Soyuz navigational controls. The first was Soyuz-15 in August, 1974, and the second was Soyuz-23 a year ago.

Apparent Computer Error

What apparently happened on all three Soyuz flights was that the spacecraft's navigating computer brought the cosmonauts to within 120 yards of the space station and then flew them in front of and at least 500 yards above it.

At that distance, the cosmonauts cannot take over the spacecraft's controls. They are at the mercy of the onboard computer, which is supposed to fly the Soyuz to a prearranged rendezvous 100 yards directly behind the space station, where the cosmonauts take the controls for the

first time. The cosmonauts are unable to correct their path in time to make a second pass in the Salyut.

The Soyuz spacecraft was believed to be on battery power, which meant that the cosmonauts had only a 48-hour trial supply. The Soyuz often flies in with two solar panels deployed to continually recharge its batteries, but on this flight cosmonauts were believed carrying extra stores and piles to put aboard the station. The Salyut is fitted with solar panels, so that if it had docked it could have recharged its batteries through the Salyut.

U.S. space officials believe will be some time before a second Soyuz crew leaves earth dock with the Salyut-6. The time a cosmonaut crew on a Salyut it was four months before a second crew made attempt.

Russian Judge Mystery Light Burning Rocks

LENINGRAD, Oct. 12 (U)—A leading Soviet astronomer today said the mysterious light sighted over the western Soviet Union last week were probably satellites or stages burning up when on the earth's atmosphere.

Prof. Vladimir Krat, director of the Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory, gave no credence to the idea that the phenomena have been caused by interplanetary dust or space debris. "The phenomenon was not a rocket stage burning in cosmic Sputnik coming into the earth's atmosphere," Prof. Krat said in an interview. "Today there are those Sputniks in space and soon last a few years."

Tass reported that on Oct. 12 a huge star suddenly burst out of a dark sky, sending out a light impulse to earth the city of Petrozavodsk in Karelia. It said the star over the city like a "sending out numerous rays like a downpour of rain similar sighting was made in Leningrad."

The light effects depicted the material of the Sputnik Prof. Krat. "Sputniks explode on re-entry sometimes the products of the explosion remain in the air for time."

Daughter of Allen A Suicide, Cuba S

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 12 (UPI)—Beatrice Allende, daughter of late Chilean President Salvador Allende, was found shot to death today in Havana, official Cuban news agency Prensa Latina said today. The agency said she died of self-inflicted gunshot wounds. Body was found yesterday in a dispatch said.

Lansky's Stepson Killed

BAY HARBOR ISLAND, Oct. 12 (AP)—Richard Seid, the stepson of underworld figure Meyer Lansky, was killed today in what police said was a gangland killing.

18. Your best friend back home.
(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

هكذا من الأهل

Pressure by Oil Firms

Cartter Vows to Go to People for Support on Energy Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—President Carter said today that energy crisis is "much more than it was six months ago when he unveiled his energy plan."

Asked whether this meant he would go over the heads of members of Congress in appealing directly to the people for support, he replied: "No, I think I'll be working with most of the members of Congress."

The President made his comments on his way back to the Oval Office after bidding farewell to Nigerian leader, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, with whom he had met for 90 minutes. Imports from Nigeria account for 20 per cent of the foreign oil reaching the United States.

Earlier today, Mr. Carter met with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., who said Congress would give the President "a strong energy bill" before adjourning Nov. 1. Despite Senate removal of much of what Mr. Carter wanted in the package.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter signed today a bill providing \$1.7 billion for housing the needy and revitalizing the cities. He called it "a giant step forward" for improving living conditions for low-income, elderly and handicapped families.

The measure includes \$1.2 billion to help the families pay their rent.

Recalling his visit last week to the south Bronx slums in New York City, Mr. Carter said that there he saw living conditions that are "a disgrace to our great country—enough to shake our confidence in the structure that we've evolved."

While there are no instant solutions to such housing problems, the President said, "this bill takes a giant step forward."

Senate Unit Says Winter Fuel Plan Is Not Adequate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Senate Energy Committee said today that the President's plan for winter fuel is "seriously inadequate."

The committee, which is headed by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said the plan is "seriously inadequate" because it does not provide for the possibility of a severe winter.

The committee report said that the President's plan is "seriously inadequate" because it does not provide for the possibility of a severe winter.

Added drag during the shuttle over the desert caused the mission to be delayed some 15 minutes while the Boeing 747 struggled to gain altitude.

After casting free of the 747, the shuttle was guided by Asst. Joe Engle, 45, and Fred Truly, 38, through a quick maneuver before landing down on a dry lake at a speed of about 250 mph in an hour, somewhat faster than previous landings.

Like the previous flights, the shuttle was shown live on national television, was so short that the shuttle was unable to be a leisurely U-turn or many maneuvers before landing.

Instead, it nosed down at a 30-degree angle and made a nearly 180-degree turn in a matter of seconds for a landing on the desert floor.

Following another test next week, the shuttle will be taken to the Nevada desert, where it will be used for a series of guidance and control tests.

S. Aide Hints Intervention Dockers Strike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., hinted at federal intervention to end the longshoremen's strike at Atlantic and Gulf coasts if the dispute worsens.

However, Mr. Brooke reiterated the Carter administration's policy of not interfering in the dispute as long as it is confined to containerized shipping.

The secretary's statement appeared to be a warning to the national Longshoremen's Association against escalating the strike.

"We believe after careful consideration that we do have a national problem... we hesitate to use a Taft-Hartley injunction," Mr. Brooke said.

Under the Taft-Hartley Law, administration could seek an injunction if it is to the federal courts that the strike is having serious national economic impact. Mr. Brooke expressed concern that the strike in New Orleans could cause "a lot of trouble" for grain exports, but indicated that such a lawsuit was not necessary for an injunction.

Police Arrest Terrorist Suspects

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12 (AP).—A police said today that four suspected members of an urban guerrilla group were arrested Friday after a raid on a garage near Amsterdam and stolen police cars.

A number of charts were found in homes of prominent Dutch businessmen, including some where bombing attacks have been plotted.



A San Franciscan examining a mysterious web.

Cobweb Phenomenon Creates Gossamer Haze in San Francisco

By William Endicott

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Newly hatched spiders trying to escape gloomy conditions in their breeding areas created a cobweb phenomenon yesterday in and around San Francisco.

The National Weather Service at the international airport here was flooded with telephone calls about mysterious and unidentified flying threads clinging to trees and bushes, getting in people's hair and floating at altitudes up to 4,000 feet.

A traffic reporter for a radio station, Hap Harper, told morning disc jockey Frank Dell that he was flying through a heavy concentration of cobwebs. That prompted a call from a listener wondering how Mr. Harper had spent the previous evening.

Meteorologist Chuck Fawcett said he had been getting "cobweb reports" from as far away as Livermore, Sacramento and San Jose.

Wayne Moore, an entomologist at the University of California at Berkeley, said: "It's a phenomenon commonly observed in the autumn, especially on hazy, warm days. It appears to be particularly heavy this year."

He said the phenomenon was caused by young spiders hatching in very crowded surroundings.

"In order to get more food and moisture, the spider extends his abdomen and throws out a gossamer thread, which he hopes will carry him to these favorable conditions," he said. "It's called ballooning, or parachuting."

What people were seeing yesterday were thousands of those threads.

There was no indication of how long the phenomenon would last. But, jokes to the contrary, nothing was whisked away on gossamer threads.

© Los Angeles Times

Quoted by U.S. Paper

Lance, Powell Say Deposits Weren't Federal

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—The National Bank of Georgia did not get more than \$1 million in federal deposits, but rather in deposits made in connection with bankruptcy proceedings in federal court, New York yesterday quoted Bert Lance, Jody Powell and the controller of the bank as saying.

The Long Island newspaper said that Mr. Lance, former federal budget director; Mr. Powell, the White House press secretary; and William Green, vice-president and controller of the Atlanta bank, were responding to the newspaper's Sunday story that said large federal deposits were made after Mr. Lance took over the Office of Management and Budget.

The newspaper said the federal deposits were more than \$1.36 million at a time when similar deposits in all other banks in Georgia totaled only \$38,000.

"I'm tired of having my reputation smeared all over the country," Mr. Lance was quoted as saying. "The innuendo is that Bert Lance was responsible for the deposit of federal funds in NBC. It's a prime example of what innuendo and half-truths can do."

Mr. Lance formerly was chief executive of the bank and still is a major shareholder.

"The deposits are all federal bankruptcy case funds," Mr. Powell told the newspaper. "There's no way that the federal government can control the size of deposits in a bankruptcy account for where they are deposited. There is no indication that Bert had any role in, or knowledge of, the deposit."

New York said that it got its figures from the U.S. controller, but Mr. Green, the bank's controller, said, "It is a misnomer for the controller to list those funds as federal deposits."

Mr. Green said that the deposits represented the liquidation of assets of bankrupt companies and that they came from many different bankruptcy cases and not from a single large deposit, New York reported. He said trustees for creditors choose where the money is to be deposited, with approval from court referees.

A similar explanation of the source of the deposits was given Sunday by Ben Carter, clerk of the U.S. District Court in northern Georgia.

Carter Probe Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the National Bank of Georgia's dealings with President Carter's family.

At a working dinner last night, Gen. Obasanjo told Mr. Carter that armed struggle against the white regimes in southern Africa is justified because those regimes will never surrender power voluntarily.

Referring to the southern Africa situation during a toast, he said that "nowhere else are fundamental justice and human rights more wantonly and systematically trampled upon than that part of the continent."

Gen. Obasanjo said all efforts are prepared to support all efforts to promote black majority rule in Rhodesia, but made it clear that he believes the British-U.S. peace initiative does not go far enough.

"Armed liberation struggle is justified and bound to succeed," he said, adding that all Africans have a duty to support that struggle.

Active Role

Nigeria, black Africa's wealthiest and most populous country, is playing an increasingly active role in efforts to achieve black rule in Rhodesia. It has offered to provide troops if the United Nations decides to send a peacekeeping force to Rhodesia during a transition to majority rule.

The Nigerian leader favorably compared Mr. Carter's policy on Africa with those of past U.S. administrations, which, he said, tended to look upon Africa as a pawn in the global power struggle.

Mr. Carter, in turn, praised Gen. Obasanjo for enhancing human rights in Nigeria and for instituting a process designed to lead to constitutional rule before the end of the decade.

N.Y. Bomb Dismantled Second One Explodes

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—A bomb that police said could have hurt thousands of lunchtime strollers outside the General Motors building was found yesterday five minutes before it was set to go off. Another bomb, however, exploded outside the New York Public Library, damaging a statue and a fountain.

Police blasted a Puerto Rican terrorist group, FALN, a Spanish acronym for Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation, for both incidents yesterday because of a letter found in a telephone booth near Central Park. The device found outside the General Motors building on Madison Avenue consisted of 1 1/2 sticks of dynamite and a clock timer.

Duty-Free Concession Customs Proposals Would Aid Americans Traveling Abroad

By Robert J. Dunphy

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Help may be on the way for U.S. tourists traveling abroad, and the magic words are "duty-free allowance" and "preclearance."

Under two proposals currently under study in Washington, Americans abroad may soon be allowed to take home more than twice as much merchandise duty-free as they can now and "pre-clear" it through U.S. customs at their point of departure overseas.

The duty-free concession, which is part of a wide-ranging customs modernization bill now before Congress, would raise the duty-free allowance for returning travelers from \$100 to \$250. It would also increase the allowance from \$200 to \$500 for travelers returning to the United States from the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa.

Pre-clearance More Complicated

The pre-clearance issue is more complicated. Although everyone seems to favor the procedure as a means of making international border crossings easier for travelers, the mechanics are so involved that they might prove prohibitive.

Officials of the Washington-based Air Transport Association, a trade group representing 38 scheduled U.S. air carriers, said that pre-clearance has greatly helped air travelers in the few cities in which it has been operating. It was begun in 1952 and the agency wants it expanded to the main tourist centers abroad.

Pre-clearance means that passengers traveling to the United States from abroad are cleared by U.S. customs and immigration officials at overseas airports rather than at their point of arrival in the United States.

Travelers Like It

Travelers like pre-clearance, the ATA said, because it permits them to leave the airport immediately on arrival in the United States or catch connecting flights without delays at customs or immigration checkpoints.

Pre-clearance was started in Toronto in January, 1952, and it is now also operating at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, as well as in Bermuda and at Nassau in the Bahamas. Plans have been approved for its implementation at Calgary and Edmonton in Canada and Freeport in the Bahamas.

The current pre-clearance program served nearly 5 million air passengers last year, or about 35 per cent of all air passengers entering the United States. The ATA wants it extended to Mexico City, Paris, London, Frankfurt and Tokyo. Pre-clearance at Mexico City would help passengers avoid inspection delays at 14 airports in the United States, the ATA said.

"The customs service is not favorably disposed to pre-clearance," a customs official said. "Because of difficulties involved in performing our functions satisfactorily at those locations and the lack of appropriate enforcement authority, barring unusual circumstances, we would favor limiting pre-clearance to sites to which we are currently committed."

Brown Is 1st Pentagon Chief To Visit Belgrade Since War

BELGRADE, Oct. 12 (AP).—Harold Brown, the first U.S. defense secretary to visit a Communist nation since World War II, told military leaders upon his arrival today that the United States has "a longstanding interest in the independence of Yugoslavia."

Mr. Brown will spend two days in Belgrade discussing possible arms purchases by the Yugoslavs from the United States and "prospects of future cooperation in the military field," according to a government spokesman.

Mr. Brown's visit at the invitation of Yugoslavia, took place amid a warming of relations between the two countries, after a period of some tension.

Last week, Edvard Kardelj, viewed as the government's No. 2 figure after President Tito, returned from an official visit to the United States.

Mr. Brown will spend two days in Belgrade discussing possible arms purchases by the Yugoslavs from the United States and "prospects of future cooperation in the military field," according to a government spokesman.

Mr. Brown's visit at the invitation of Yugoslavia, took place amid a warming of relations between the two countries, after a period of some tension.

While arms sales—particularly sophisticated anti-tank weapons and advanced electronic tracking systems—are the main focus of the visit, Mr. Brown and his counterpart, Nikola Ljubicic, will discuss other issues in two lengthy meetings. A U.S. spokesman said discussions would also cover "nonproliferation, disarmament and other issues of interest."

Under an accelerated program to encourage self-sufficiency, Yugoslavia now produces over 80 per cent of its own weapons. The bulk of its foreign weapons imports come from the Soviet Union, believed to have sold \$500 million in goods in the last decade, compared to a total of about \$25 million worth from other nations.

While uneasy about relations with the Soviet Union because of its maverick nonaligned policies, Yugoslavia has maintained regular relations with the Soviet defense establishment. Mr. Ljubicic has visited the Soviet Union several times, and the late Marshal Andrei Grechko, Soviet defense minister, came here in 1972. Soviet warships in the Mediterranean often call at Yugoslav ports for sailors' rest and recreation and small repairs.

The Yugoslav Air Force's mainstay is 100 MiG-21 fighters built in the Soviet Union.

To further its independence, Yugoslavia, along with Romania, is developing the ORAO (Eagle) fighter, equivalent to a scaled-down British Jaguar, with two Rolls-Royce Viper turbojets.

Threat Mixup Slows Holdup

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP).—A woman troubled by a neck ailment and mixed metaphors robbed a Wells Fargo Bank branch here of \$578, police reported.

"They said the woman, her neck supported by a white brace, entered the bank yesterday afternoon and handed a teller a note that read: 'You have 30 seconds before your life isn't worth the paper it's printed on.'"

After verbally prodding the puzzled teller, the woman got the money and walked out of the bank, police said.

Youths Terrorize Strollers in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—Scores of pedestrians were terrorized by a band of about 200 youngsters who swarmed out of a rock concert at Madison Square Garden and punched and robbed passersby.

Police said that eight boys, ranging in age from 13 to 15, were arrested on charges of robbery, assault and harassment after the violence Monday night. All were later released in the custody of their parents and guardians.

The incident started about 9:30 p.m. as nearly 2,000 young people left the Garden after the concert. About 200 of them swept through midtown Manhattan streets in a 10-minute rampage. "There weren't many robberies, but they sure as hell scared a lot of people," a policeman said.

Security Strong As Tito Begins Visit in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13 (UPI).—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived today for talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on European security.

Because of the presence of a large Yugoslav colony, including anti-Tito refugees, more than 3,000 policemen have been pressed into service to assure President Tito's protection during his three-day visit. Several dozen exits have been placed in a forced residence in the Mediterranean island of Formentor. Others have to report daily to neighborhood police stations.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and the Cabinet, headed by Raymond Barre, greeted President Tito at the flag-decked honor salon at Orly Airport, where he landed shortly after 3:30 p.m. in a special Boeing 727.

As previously announced, President Tito's wife, Jovanka, did not accompany her husband. Her absence, has already been noted in President Tito's recent travels and in Yugoslavia.

U.S. Directs Getty Oil to Pay \$85 Million in Pricing Case

By John Getze

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—The Department of Energy yesterday ordered Getty Oil Co. to pay the U.S. Treasury \$85 million because of a complicated overseas oil transaction that the department said violated federal oil pricing regulations.

In Washington, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said that it was the first time the government had directed an oil company to make a payment to the Treasury over such alleged violations.

Getty Oil, based in Los Angeles, said the order is the result of a government agency's continuing to misinterpret its own regulations. Getty said that it had not violated the law and would challenge the order in federal court.

The issue grows out of two crude-oil sales agreements between Getty and Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. Under one, Getty sold U.S.-produced crude oil to Sohio; the other agreement called for Getty to buy foreign crude from Sohio's overseas operations. The agreements were in effect from 1973 to 1976.

Under government regulations imposed in 1975, most of Getty's domestic oil sold to Sohio became subject to price restrictions, but the foreign oil which Getty bought from Sohio did not.

"Swap" Is Alleged

The department charged that the two sales agreements amounted to a swap, allowing Getty, in effect, to "sell" its domestic oil at a price greater than that allowed under U.S. regulations.

Getty contends that the transactions were independent purchases and sales in full compliance with federal regulations.

In its prepared statement, Getty noted that the order "comes more than two years after a notice of probable violation was issued by the Federal Energy Administration," an agency now being merged into the new Department of Energy.

In August of last year the FBI issued a preliminary order that Getty refund \$95 million to Sohio and pay another \$60 million into the FEA's so-called "entitlements pool." Getty appealed.

The entitlements program is a plan which the government uses to compensate those U.S. oil refiners who use high-priced, foreign crude oil. This is done by asking refiners who use cheaper, U.S. crude to contribute to the entitlements pool.

Asked why the department had ordered Getty to pay the Treasury instead of the entitlements pool, a spokesman said:

"The way this entitlement program is written, there is just no way to determine exactly who should get the money. It is administratively unfeasible."

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Philippine Rebel Says Army Slew 400 to Avenge 35

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Oct. 12 (AP).—A Moslem rebel leader claimed today that Philippine Army troops have massacred about 400 Moslem civilians to avenge the deaths in an ambush Monday of an army general and 34 other soldiers.

Officials of the martial-law regime in Manila vigorously denied the report.

Rear Adm. Romulo Espaldon, chief of the South Command based here, ordered an "intense punitive campaign" against the rebels responsible for the slayings of the army men. In Manila, hundreds of soldiers boarded air force planes bound for Zamboanga and Jolo to reinforce the armed forces in the area.

Hatimil Hassan, the area's ranking Moro National Liberation front leader, observing an uncertain 10-month-old cease-fire in the Southern Philippines, said that "very reliable sources" had reported to him that the soldiers killed the civilians immediately after the slaying of Brig. Gen. Teodoro Bantista, 49, and his men.

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Obituaries

MacKinlay Kantor, Pulitzer-Prize Novelist

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT)—MacKinlay Kantor, 73, a prolific writer whose Pulitzer Prize-winning novel "Andersonville" depicted life and brutality in a prisoner-of-war camp of the Confederacy during the Civil War, died yesterday in Sarasota, Fla. Mr. Kantor had had a heart ailment for many months.

According to an anecdote, the seminal event in Mr. Kantor's life occurred when he was 10 years old and a salesman left sample pages from a Civil War encyclopedia at his home in Webster City, Iowa.

It may well be that he would have heard the call anyway, for the great-grandson of a Union Army officer had marched and played the fife at parades and encampments for years. The Civil War was the setting for his first successful novel, "Long Remember" (1934), and for "Andersonville," which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1956.

A popular writer of short stories, verse and reportage, he produced 43 books. One of them, a novel in verse about returning war veterans, was a critical failure but, adapted for the screen by Robert Sherwood, became the successful "The Best Years of Our Lives" (1946).

The film is set in a town like Webster City, where Mr. Kantor was born on Feb. 4, 1904. Like

much of his work, it was sentimental. He was not, however, sentimental about his father, John Kantor, a confidence man who early had deserted the family and had served a term in Sing Sing.

The boy and his sister were brought up by their mother, Elsie Kantor, who became editor of the Webster City Freeman-Tribune and was the first to publish her son's verse. On graduation from high school, he became a reporter for a local daily paper, and for several years got an occasional poem published, and an occasional short story rejected.

Mr. Kantor tried Chicago in 1925. He worked in a department store and wrote detective stories for pulp magazines, picking up background for his first novel, "Diversey" (1928). He met and married Irene Layne, took her to Webster City and then, in 1932, moved to New York.

Those were hard years, until Coward-McCann published "Long Remember," a novel about a pacifist-minded civilian caught in the Battle of Gettysburg. Suddenly, editors who had previously turned him down were glad to buy his work—a phenomenon that he often recalled with some bitterness.

Another moderately successful book was "The Voice of Bugle

Ann," a highly sentimental tale about an old man and his bound dog, which charmed reviewers, although a few expressed misgivings about the killing that marks its climax. He said he had written the story in five days. Two other of his short books were about dogs.

The tall, slender author walked with a limp from a serious car accident in his youth. But during World War II, when he served as a correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post and Esquire, he virtually became a civilian member of the Air Force.

By his own account, he flew 11 combat missions as a machine gunner in a bomber group based in Britain. Later, he flew six missions in Korea, where he served as a consultant to the Air Force and was given an assimilated rank equivalent to lieutenant general.

A critic of sloppy research in fiction, Mr. Kantor spent a year patrolling New York with policemen in preparing a novel on police life. And as he had studied Gettysburg and northern Virginia for his earlier Civil War novels, so he visited Andersonville, Ga., the site of the Confederate prison. The novel appeared, to general acclaim, in 1955.

The historian Henry Steele Commager called it "the greatest of our Civil War novels," a weave of stories with "neither hero nor villain, nor narrative nor plot in the ordinary sense."

A four-year effort by Mr. Kantor to write a similarly epic portrayal of an Iowa massacre by Indians did not please the critics. Indeed, of the works that followed "Andersonville," only one drew any serious attention.

The minor exception was "Mission With Lemay" (1969), on which Gen. Curtis Lemay and Mr. Kantor collaborated. The book expressed regret that the United States had not taken advantage of its monopoly of the atomic bomb after World War II, and suggested that the United States should tell the North Vietnamese "to draw in their horns and stop their aggression or we're going to bomb them into the stone age."

For his services to the Air Force, Mr. Kantor was awarded the Medal of Freedom. He was a fellow of the Society of Ameri-



MacKinlay Kantor AP.

can Historians and of the American Society for Psychological Research and a member of the National Association of Civil War Musicians.

Lea Grundig

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP)—Artist Lea Grundig, 71, who was repeatedly arrested for her politics during the Nazi period and finally forced out of Germany in 1938, has died, the East German news agency ADN reported yesterday.

Miss Grundig, a painter and graphic artist who held three major state medals for her work, died Monday night in Dresden. A Communist since 1926, Miss Grundig was a member of the East German party's Central Committee and honorary president of the East German Union of Pictorial Artists.

Jean Duvieusart

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (AP)—Jean Duvieusart, 73, a Social Christian premier during Belgium's troubled postwar years, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Duvieusart was the founder in 1963 of the Rassemblement Wallon—the Walloon Rally—a party created as a platform for his plans for a federal Belgian state.

Mr. Duvieusart became premier in 1950, leading an all-Social Christian Cabinet. He conducted difficult negotiations during this term with King Leopold III who lived abroad in exile. Mr. Duvieusart wrote a draft bill establishing the king's impossibility to reign.

Playing the Gentlemen's Game

U.S. Lobbyists—the Capital's Invisible Force

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).

At a key point in the Senate debate on President Carter's energy proposals, a group of men huddled in the hallway just off the Senate floor. A burly figure with thick, graying hair knelt in the middle and, like a quarterback, called signals, told his team what to do.

The signal caller was Tom Korologos, one of Washington's most experienced and influential lobbyists. He spends so much time in the Senate these days that they might start charging him rent, but he can afford it. It costs a company about \$100,000 a year to hire the wit and wisdom of Mr. Korologos and his partners in Timmons Co., one of those institutions that play a large but almost invisible role in the way Washington works.

The company was organized less than three years ago by William Timmons, a 46-year-old oilman who was director of congressional liaison in the last years of the Nixon administration and the first months of the Ford era. Along with his partners, Mr. Timmons is a classic example of the "revolving door syndrome" of the professional Washingtonians who move easily between government and the private sector.

Mr. Korologos, for example, first came here to work for former Sen. Wallace Bennett, R-Utah. Michael Reed, another partner, worked for Carl Albert when the Oklahoma Democrat was speaker of the House. Stanley Ekner, the fourth partner,

served as general counsel for the Office of Management and Budget under former President Richard Nixon.

Six researchers and secretaries complete the staff of 10 and, according to Mr. Timmons, the company has a "no growth" policy and accepts only about 12 clients at any one time.

"We don't want to be too large and lose that personal service concept we cherish," he said.

Those clients are uniformly wealthy, powerful and conservative, in keeping with the general rule that no lobbying concern can cover too broad a political spectrum.

"You can't carry water on both shoulders without spilling some," said a veteran lobbyist, "and 99 per cent of the time, Timmons carries water on his right shoulder."

When Mr. Korologos patrols the Senate corridors on energy legislation, the bills are paid by Standard Oil of Indiana and the American Petroleum Institute. Other clients include Genesco, a clothing manufacturer; G.D. Searle Pharmaceuticals, the American Rifle Association and the Business Roundtable, a group of principal executives from major companies.

What do these companies get for their \$100,000 a year? Basically, Timmons operates like any lobbying group and that means starting with intelligence—where a client stands on the issues it considers important. The second step is for Timmons to recommend a course of action; the third is to carry out the plan, primarily through lobbying.

But what makes Timmons & Co. different and more expensive is the flair and experience it brings to these jobs.

Good Reputations

For one thing, all the partners have good personal reputations, even among their adversaries.

"The Senate is a gentlemen's game, with certain unwritten rules," a former Senate aide said. "Korologos does not violate his word, he does not pester senators and he's never too partisan. He doesn't get involved



Tom Korologos

personally on an issue or burn his bridges."

Moreover, the Timmons people know the rules of Congress and how to use them. Mr. Korologos constantly cruises the hallways and the galleries, plotting the movements of each senator, altering his strategy accordingly. He knows when to push for a vote and when to delay it and he knows, as a lobbyist put it, "that inaction is often as good as any action when you're trying to kill something."

Most importantly, the Timmons people know as many members of Congress as anybody in town, and, as an oil company official noted, "contact is the key to lobbying. To know and be known."

Some congressmen like to talk in the morning, others at night. Some want facts and statistics and even their rivals concede that Timmons people are always well informed. Others want to know how their colleagues are voting. None of them likes to be bothered too often or too persistently.

"Timmons can rattle off 15 minutes about any guy on the Hill—his history, when he visited

home last, his personal habits, an oil industry lobbyist said. "They just know their stuff."

The company has its best contacts among the Republicans and that makes it particularly valuable to big business. As a knowledgeable lobbyist put it, "You can't win any business issue in Congress unless you have 80 per cent of the Republican vote and Timmons's strength is really with the minority party. Once you have that, you don't need very many Democrats."

This theory was demonstrated in the company's latest success, the Senate vote to deregulate gas prices. Thirty-four of the 57 Republicans voted for deregulation and were joined by the 12 Southern and Border state Democrats. Only four Democrats from Northern and Western states were then needed to reach 50.

A Timmons client is the American Trial Lawyers Association and the firm considered it a major victory when no-fault insurance was killed by Congress. Another client went home satisfied recently when Congress voted to end restrictions on the growing after an intensive lobbying effort.

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"We're just little guys trying to do a big job," said Mr. Timmons. He almost kept a straight face, but then he began to laugh.

Bomb Explodes in Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 12 (UPI)—A bomb exploded yesterday on the side of the residence of Premier Constantine Karamanlis, but there were no damages or casualties, a police spokesman said.

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An 'Environmentalist' Of French Language

By Susan Smith

PARIS (UPI)—In the summer of 1945 Paul Robert, compiler of a series of dictionaries, was a mid-thirties and wondering if he would ever become a professor.

He had just started his thesis on a war broke out in 1939 and joined the French Army as a clerk whose duties included filing a code dictionary. He no longer had time for his thesis. When the German occupied France, he returned to his home in Algiers and completed his thesis just before the Allies landed in 1942. When the war ended, he returned to the law school at Paris and his Sciences Politiques and received his doctorate but was told he had to wait another year to take examinations for his professorship. After 12 months of waiting, another two years to wait seemed intolerable. Robert, dispirited, went to a house in the Alps to think about his future and to pass the time he amused himself by writing his English vocabulary.

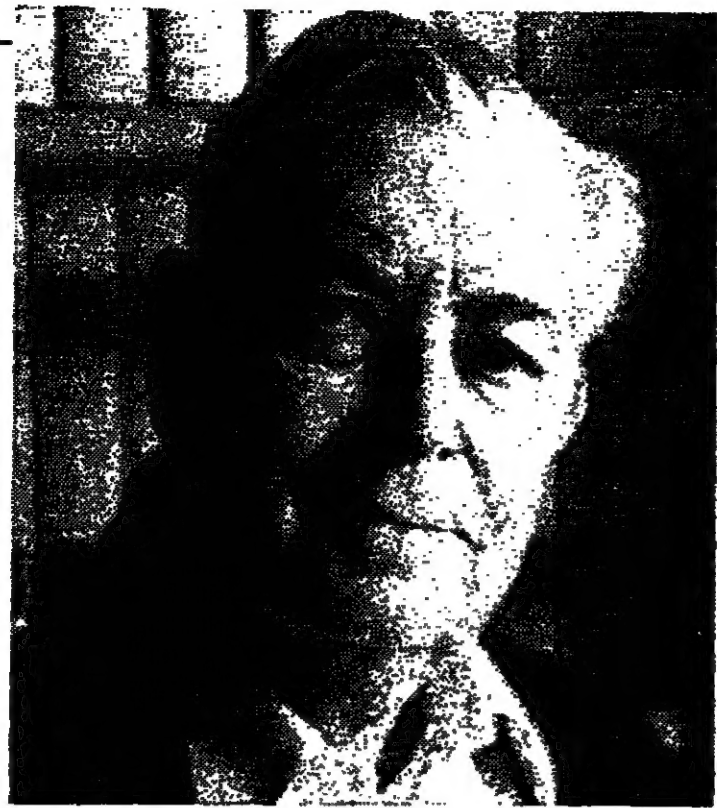
He took a verb like to look and group all the synonyms and in order to better understand their French equivalents, he discovered that if he did to perfect my English, also needed to perfect my French. The ordinary Frenchman has a vocabulary of about 10 words although he knows 100,000 words.

He used numerous dictionaries, it unless you knew a word, you didn't look it up. For instance, the art of hunting is *chasse*. I thought there was a word the art of fishing but I didn't know what it was.

Then he had what he calls hisureka. He decided to compile a personal lexicon which would be the whole "environment" of words. He plunged into drawing lists of key words. In only a month he decided that this would be his life's work. "I thought it would be useful for me, it would be useful for others."

He had inherited some money from his mother which he lived and used to pay a few helpers, who worked for nothing. They read materials thousands of data began to pile up, each sending one entry.

Working in his office in front of a desk filled with dictionaries, including the six-volume *Le Petit Robert*, he thought I was a little



Paul Robert

what he called the "Alphabetical and Analogical Dictionary of the French Language" with the subtitle "Words and Association of Ideas."

He was awarded a prize. "It was 3,000 old francs. That's less than \$5 in money today." But the real value of the award was its prestige.

He was able to borrow money. Friends in Algeria became shareholders in his company and also bought subscriptions for the dictionary. He had enough money to hire full-time staff. In October, 1953, the first volume was published and the sixth volume in June, 1964. It had taken him 18 years to complete his dictionary.

A fat one-volume edition suitably named *Petit Robert* was published in 1967. That, he says, was easy to do since the staff was "broken-in" and it was just a question of abridging the *Grand Robert*. This fall he has brought out an updated *Petit Robert*, with some 5,000 new words—from bingo to petrodollar.

Robert's son Philippe, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, worked on the last part of the *Grand Robert*, particularly with

mathematical and scientific terms, but it's too soon to know whether any of Paul Robert's three grandchildren will take up the work.

"The oldest is 11 now. I hope they'll be interested in it."

Robert, who celebrates his 57th birthday next week, spends three days a week working in his Paris office and four days at his country house, working principally on his autobiography. "I've gotten to the part now when I'm beginning on the dictionary."

He's still fiddling around with English too. Although he says his spoken English has improved for lack of practice, he reads and writes it and next Easter, in association with the Scottish publishing company Collins will bring out a one-volume *Robert-Collins* ("or Collins-Robert, I'm not sure what it will be") French-English dictionary.

In a little monograph, "Aventures et Mémoires d'un Dictionnaire," published shortly after he finished the dictionary, Robert said, "I learned something profound: Faith in the accomplishment of a long task gives the person who undertakes it the strength to overcome all obstacles."

Frankfurt Fair

Protests, No Tears at Book Summit

By Herbert Mitgang

FRANKFURT, Oct. 12 (UPI).

This year even more than in the past the 29th annual book fair that opened here today is a political, commercial and, if you look hard for it, literary event. In microcosm, the fair is a weekly international summit with protests but without tears.

The figures are impressive but only hint at the underlying clash of cultural interests. A record 75 nations—from Afghanistan to Zaire—are exhibiting, which is just about half the number of states in the United Nations General Assembly. More than 4,500 publishing houses are displaying 280,000 books. West Germany, Britain and the United States lead in the number of booths, with 375 American publishers represented.

"Only a Jean Monnet or Paul-Henri Späth would understand the dynamics of the international common market that takes place here," said Stewart Richardson, editor-in-chief of Doubleday and Co. "It's a game of show and tell related to the level of literature."

Frankfurt is the third and largest of the international book fairs held this year. In a literary sense, its size and commercialism are troubling.

Jerusalem and Moscow. Last year's Jerusalem fair was characterized by a spirit of goodwill that, according to Marc Jaffe, editorial director of Bantam Books, was appropriate to the City on the Hill. Last month's first such fair in Moscow blended business with a certain amount of blatant censorship but, in the view of such American publishers who were there as Chester Kram, director of the Yale University Press, the issue of human and literary rights at least was able to come out openly on the scene.

The clockwork fair in Frankfurt encourages the world's publishers to do what comes naturally—the strictly business buying and selling of book rights. It is a marketplace for the big deal and the

big name but, only incidentally, the literary discovery.

The German book organizations sponsoring the fair are aware of the commercial atmosphere and are making attempts to counteract this view by awards that emphasize the world beyond the counterculture.

For example, Manes Sperber, the French historian and philosopher, who is winner of the Buchner Award, opened the fair with a speech on "The Book and Liberty." In it, he criticized the "so-called people's democracies." And, the annual peace prize given by the German booksellers has been awarded to the Polish philosopher and playwright Leszek Kolakowski, who was expelled from the Communist party for his dissent views and now lives in England. The Polish publisher here have protested this award.

Such prizes send messages—especially to quasi-state publishers whose authors are not always in favor in their own countries. The big name, big book and big deal tend to distort publishing lists. "By emphasizing one or two sensational numbers," according to John Macrae 3d, president of E. P. Dutton, "other worthwhile books are neglected." He added that his aim was to ferret out a few good writers without necessarily jumping on the popularity bandwagon.

Some American trade-book publishers in Frankfurt are still promoting the Watergate industry in print and also pushing forward various public personalities.

The unpublished Nixon memoirs, for example, a Grosset & Dunlap hopeful in hardcover and Warner Books property in paperback, are back at the same old stand. Warner ranks the former president's memoirs even above two of its top novelists, Joyce Kilmer and Jennifer Wilde. In a strange twist, Nixon will be competing with himself because William Morrow and Co. is publishing an account of the Nixon interviews with David Frost.

There is also a certain amount

of whispering about such other public figures whose stories are being marketed as *Anwar Sadat of Egypt*, *Menahem Begin of Israel*, *Pierre Mendès-France* and *Leonid Brezhnev*.

Participants in the Frankfurt Book Fair have a key word and a new code word.

The key word is "co-production," meaning the joint financing, editing and printing of certain large works, especially expensive art and reference books. This helps to spread the investment by arranging deals before a book goes into production, thereby keeping costs down for readers.

The new code word borrowed from Madison Avenue is "legs." A book is said to have "legs" when it moves so fast off the shelves that it virtually walks out of the store. Books with good "legs" are what most publishers here are looking for.



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MUSIC IN PARIS

Two U.S. Composers In the Spotlight

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 12 (UPI).—A

hands-across-the-sea approach has provided an exotic touch to Paris musical programming in the last few days, with the Paris Opera and IRCAM separately or together—giving the world or European premieres of two substantial new works by American composers.

The Paris Opera's orchestra, giving two concerts under Pierre Boulez in the framework of IRCAM's continuing review of 20th-century music, opened its first concert with Elliot Carter's "A Symphony of Three Orchestras." The work, commissioned by the New York Philharmonic under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, had its first performance last spring by the New Yorks under Boulez.

Characteristically, this new work—the first for orchestra by the 69-year-old composer in eight years—is complex, engrossing and dense with musical events, with enough going on to nourish the ear for much longer than its 10-minute playing length of less than 15 minutes.

The full orchestra is divided into three smaller groups, each with strings but otherwise each with a distinctive instrumental grouping. There is an introduction and a coda, and in between 12 movements, four for each sub-orchestra, appearing and disappearing with such rapidity that there is a constant overlapping of preceding and succeeding movements, orchestral textures, speeds and themes.

Hart Crane Poem

Carter says his point of departure is the beginning of Hart Crane's poem "The Bridge," describing New York harbor and Brooklyn Bridge, although the music is "not in any sense an attempt to express the poem of Hart Crane in music." Such phrases as "the seagulls' wings shall dip and pivot him, shading white rings of tumult," "with inviolate curve" or "till elevators drop us from our day" may be useful clues to the musical ideas.

The Opera's orchestra, despite some tentative moments, gave a conscientious account on Monday of a work it will probably never lay eyes on again. It was greeted by the audience at the Palais

Garnier with politeness, if not enthusiasm.

The rest of the program comprised a brilliant reading of Messiaen's "Oiseaux Exotiques," with Pierre-Laurent Almard as the piano soloist, and a powerful one of Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle," with Yvonne Minton and Sigmund Nimsgern as the excellent soloists, and Jean-Louis Barrault delivering the rarely uttered prologue with telling understatement.

*** In the dungeon, otherwise known as the Grande Salle, of the Centre Georges Pompidou, IRCAM is offering until Oct. 29 an audiovisual spectacle about electronic music conceived and put together under the direction of Luciano Berio.

Periodically, this kaleidoscope of projected images, music and words is interrupted by a "window" that is filled by the live performance of one of a number of new works commissioned for the occasion by IRCAM.

One of these is "Animus IV," for tenor, small instrumental ensemble and tape by the American composer Jacob Druckman, written for and with the indispensable participation of the tenor Paul Sperry.

Sperry is a singer who, in defiance of most of the available economic evidence, devotes himself to the art of singing songs, and in Druckman's work he is made to confront himself (on tape) and the art of song in an electro-acoustic age. Two 19th-century songs—Chabrier's "La Villanelle des Petits Canards" and Liszt's "Die Drei Zigeuner"—provide the basic material that is perceived through the composer's prism.

The result is often humorous, sometimes melancholy and ultimately perhaps a defeat for the singer when he reaches for a microphone to defend himself. Sperry sang with sensitivity to both past and future and acted with droll intelligence, while the composer directed the soloists of the Ensemble InterContemporain with finely tuned alertness.

Italian Film Award

ROME, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Japanese film director Akira Kurosawa today won the Italian newspaper critics' award for the best foreign film, "Dersu Uzala."

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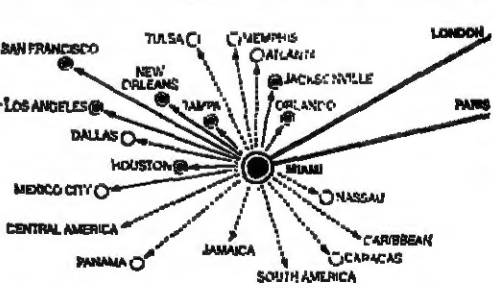
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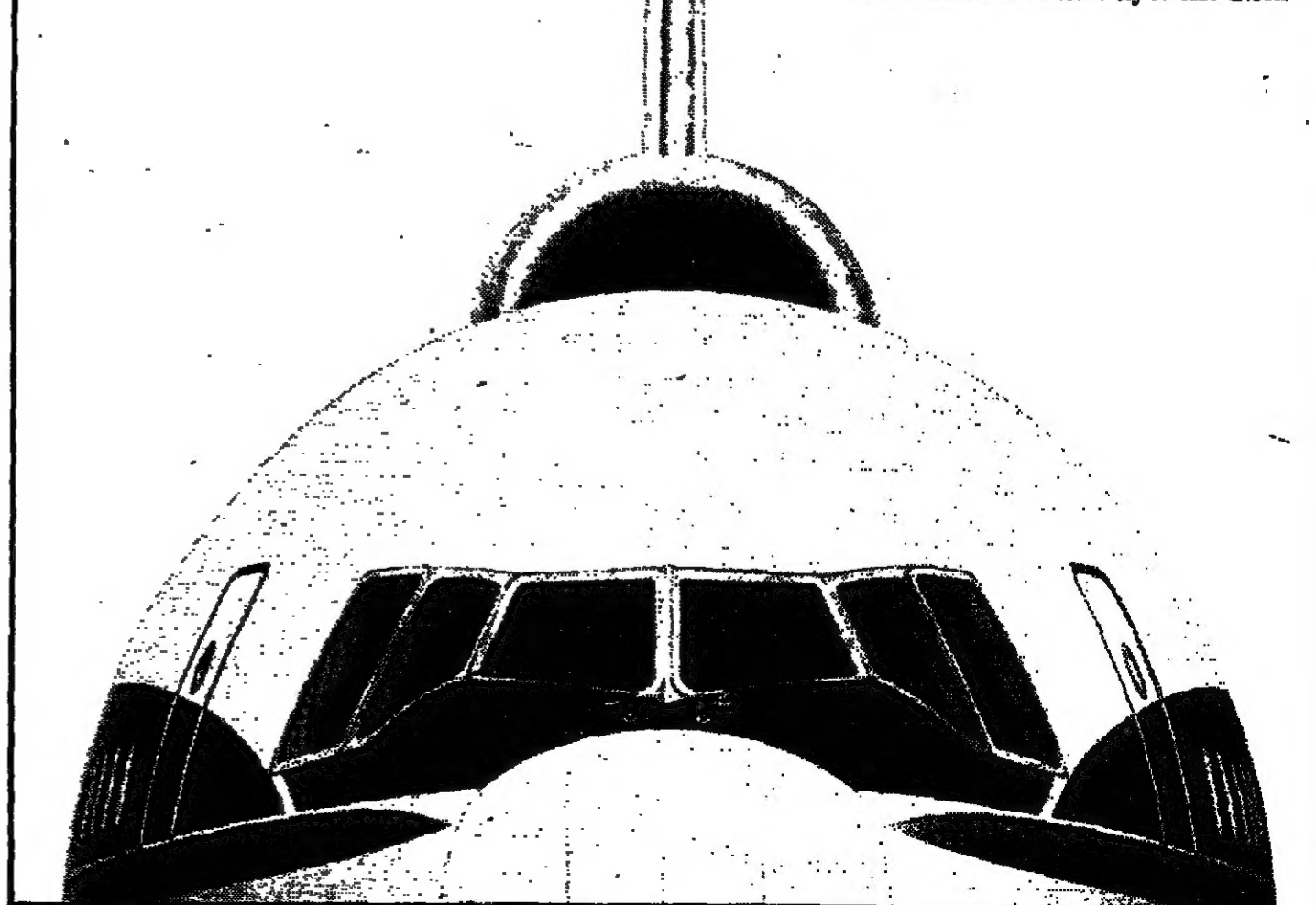
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Nigeria Revisited

There has been a dramatic improvement in relations between the United States and Nigeria, the richest and most populous nation in black Africa. Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the chief of state, is visiting Washington this week and President Carter will pass through Lagos on his whirlwind tour next month.

Nigeria's size and wealth offer a simple index of the U.S. interest. One of four Africans living south of the Sahara is a Nigerian. The nation's gross national product will surpass South Africa's within a few years and become the highest on the continent. After Saudi Arabia, Nigeria is the second-largest foreign supplier of oil to the U.S. market. More important still, the United States and Nigeria share a wish to encourage private investment in Africa and peaceful but rapid evolution of political institutions in southern Africa.

Only 18 months ago, however, the relationship was in disarray. Where Washington became alarmed over Soviet and Cuban involvement in the Angola civil war, Nigeria took offense at the intervention of South Africa. U.S. insensitivity to this point, Nigerians thought, was an affront to black Africa. The shock of the assassination of Nigeria's former head of state compounded the defensiveness in Lagos: the cancellation

of a visit by Henry Kissinger, and other measures, caused Washington to fear there might be a radical turn in Nigeria's foreign policy.

But in time, the underlying interests reassured themselves. Gen. Obasanjo, a professional soldier and engineer, demonstrated an encouraging commitment to administrative reform. Nigeria has made a good recovery from the civil war over Biafra and seems to be developing a national identity that transcends tribal loyalties. An orderly transition to civilian government seems likely and this will be especially welcome if accompanied by an enlargement of basic freedoms.

The diplomatic recovery in recent months can be credited to the efforts of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, as well as to the evolution of U.S. policy in southern Africa. The Nigerians, although impatient with white regimes on the continent, accept the desirability of peaceful change and a continuing Western economic involvement. The improved climate should lead to greater U.S. sales to Nigeria, which last year enjoyed a \$4-billion surplus in trade with the United States.

The exchange of presidential visits, therefore, is an appropriate symbol of the new amity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Case for U.S. Staying in ILO

In less than a month, the Carter administration must tell the International Labor Organization whether the United States will remain a member. A Cabinet committee met last August to review the issue and adjourned without a decision. It meets again this week. The case for staying in the ILO was strong in August. It is even stronger now.

When former Secretary of State Kissinger sent the notice of pending withdrawal, effective on Nov. 5, his purpose was not actually to precipitate a U.S. departure but to create some shock treatment. The ILO had already offended organized labor in the United States. Then, like other international bodies, it became an arena for the Arab campaign against Israel. Only a shock treatment, it was felt, could jar the organization into needed reforms and permit continued U.S. participation in the good work that remains to be done.

The contention over Israel at annual meetings was never more than a diversion from the organization's serious work. It had come to focus increasingly on employment in certain countries, particularly in designing development strategies for them to meet basic human needs.

But Mr. Kissinger was rightly concerned about the fading domestic support for the ILO and by large his threat of withdrawal has had the desired effect. Since he gave notice two years ago, not a single resolution concerning Israel has been passed by an ILO conference. Moreover, since August, the heads of the nine European Common

Market countries have asked President Carter to say in the ILO, promising firm support for a U.S. effort to keep extraneous political issues off the agency's agenda. And the director-general, Francis Blanchard of France, has vowed to use the authority he now claims to have to rule "irrelevant" items out of order.

A U.S. reversal now, however, is complicated by the long-standing resentment of the ILO felt in the headquarters of George Meany's AFL-CIO. The union leaders object to the idea of sitting in a "labor" forum with representatives of the state-controlled unions in Communist and some Third World countries. Even if Mr. Carter decides to retain the U.S. governmental seat, the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, who hold the other two U.S. seats, may choose to stay away. And labor's muscle in Congress may block the annual U.S. contribution of about \$20 million, a quarter of the ILO's budget. These risks are serious, but the administration should nonetheless remain and work to win public and congressional support for that decision.

U.S. withdrawal now would undermine efforts by the other industrialized democracies to keep the ILO on a productive course. It would make more likely the irresponsible diversions that many non-U.S. friends of the ILO are now more than ever determined to avoid. On balance, the ILO is clearly worth preserving and only U.S. membership will keep it so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France's Political Scene

For the Giscard d'Estaing administration, the current dispute within the leftist union represents a breathing space which opens up possibilities of new political groupings. But there is surely insufficient time for far-reaching changes before next year's elections. In 1974, the President was elected to the Elysée Palace on a platform of *changement*. But now, in mid-term, practically none of his projects have got off the ground. As a result, the breach between the parties of the left seems likely to lead to an election situation in which France will drive further towards confusion, rather than achieving clarity.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Cooperation on Antarctica

It is a measure of the responsible approach of the 13 Antarctic powers, who have just ended a three-week conference in London, that they have managed to extend the suspension on territorial claims to cover oil and fish as well, pending the establishment of permanent rules to govern the exploitability of those resources.

How long that cooperative spirit can last in the face of financial temptation is open to question.

It is imperative that Antarctica does not become a free-for-all. It is not just a question of who gets the krill and the oil, but of

the activities in exploiting those resources which might harm, perhaps irretrievably, the continent's ecosystem. The consequences of that could be profound and irreversible. The world's climate, and hence its food supply, could be affected. The loss of the valuable and varied scientific information now being obtained in the region could equally have adverse practical effects. It is essential that an internationally acceptable regime be set up to regulate all exploitative activities in the Antarctic. The issue is of far more than regional significance.

—From the *Times* (London).

Belgrade and Concessions

The West will obviously have to make some concessions if it is to extract further commitments from the East on human rights. At the very least, the West will insist, for example, that groups of citizens must be allowed to do their own monitoring of the Helsinki agreement's implementation without being persecuted. In exchange, the West could give more serious consideration than hitherto to Soviet proposals for pan-European co-conferences on energy, transport and the environment. The proposals do not have to be swallowed whole, but their closer examination could lead to fruitful new practical fields for East-West cooperation.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

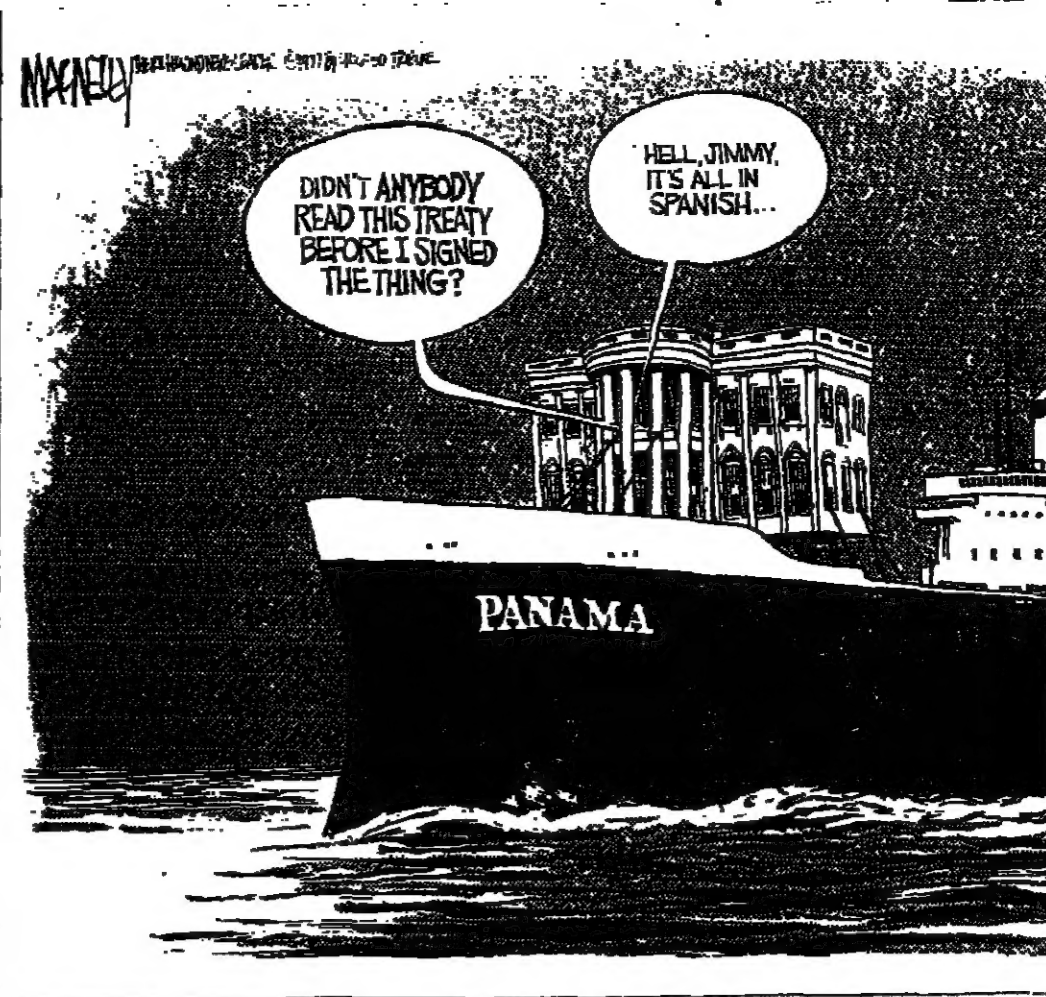
October 13, 1902

NEW YORK—The coal shortage is already endangering both life and property in a variety of ways. Public health is menaced at many points by the lack of fuel for heating homes, offices, stores and factories; by the threatened failure of water supply and by the impending shortage of gas. The water department has only a scant stock of fuel and, should the water supply be cut off or greatly reduced, the failure to flush the toilets and sewers would bring on an outbreak of diseases.

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1927

CHICAGO—Lou Gehrig, first baseman for the world champion New York Yankees, was today voted the most valuable player in the American League. The selection was made by a committee of baseball writers selected from the eight cities comprising the American League. "Columbia Lou" was third in batting this year with .374 and was second only to Babe Ruth in homers. He had 46 and Ruth had 60. Gehrig was chosen from a field of 28 players. He has been with the Yankees for three years.



As Indonesia Simmers

By Robert Shaplen

JAKARTA—Making predictions about any area or any specific country in the world today is a hazardous business at best, but it does seem entirely possible to me that Indonesia could blow up again one of these days. It may not happen tomorrow or next year, but it could well happen at any time within the next three to five years.

It's been 12 years now since the failure of a Communist coup provoked an emot reaction which resulted in between 150,000 and 300,000 persons killing each other all over this lovely but tempestuous island nation, mostly in Java and Bali. That kind of blow-up is not what I'm talking about—for one thing, the Communists are no longer a threat, at least not for the moment—but there are other signs and portents of trouble. They run the whole gamut of political, economic, social and religious considerations and circumstances.

In order of seriousness, or in accordance with a volatility index, I would list the danger factors as follows:

1. Moslem religious and political action.

In 1965 and 1966, the Moslems were the second part of the violent equation. Since then the world has changed a great deal, and among the major changes has been a rise in Moslem influence and power. Over and above what happens in the Middle East—the future of Israel and a possible Palestinian homeland, and conflicts among the Arabs themselves—Islam has become a force in its own right which is increasingly felt not only in Indonesia but in Malaysia and the Philippines as well. It cannot be disregarded, and the pan-Islamic movement binds it together.

The United Development party, the PPP, comprised of four Moslem parties, increased its strength slightly in the elections last May, winning just under 30 per cent of the vote, while the government party, Golkar, won 62 per cent and the Indonesian Democratic party, the PDI, the nationalist umbrella group, won 8 per cent. Back in the Sukarno days, 20 years ago, the various Moslem parties competing separately captured 44 per cent of the ballots, but Sukarno held sway mainly with the cooperation of the old nationalist party, the PNI, and the Communists, the PKI.

Conflict

Golkar is not really a party but more of a bureaucratic vehicle, without ideas or organization. The PPP has problems of its own, including a conflict between traditionalists, who still dream of an Islamic state, and modernists who want a secular state based on Islamic cultural values and socialist tenets and precepts. This conflict could cause trouble within the party, or outside of it, but in either event Moslem emotionalism is a factor in itself, especially in such places as East Java and parts of Sumatra, and it has both religious and separatist qualities that are explosive. Some rightist elements of the 1950s and 1960s, such as Darul Islam, are also a threat to stability, as are leftist-Marxist Moslems, Qadhfias, independent terrorists, and sheer opportunists.

2. The struggle for military succession and control.

President Suharto is bound to be re-elected for another five-year term next March, when the People's National Assembly meets. Efforts will be made between now and then, and subsequently, to revivify Golkar and the regime as a whole, but both the party and the bureaucracy it is based on are tired, flabby, and lack zest and spontaneity. Some believe Suharto may step down before he finishes his term, perhaps because of widespread corruption, which involves members of his family, and notwithstanding the current anti-corruption campaign, which shows signs of being the most serious yet attempted.

Whatever happens to Suharto, the struggle among the military, which is determined to retain power in the country, has already begun. At the moment, Gen. Widada, who commands Java and Bali, is the leading candidate to succeed Suharto, but rivalries within and among the three big army divisions—Diponegoro, Bravijaya, and Siliwangi—could break out into the open. Diponegoro men, including Suharto to himself, rule the roost right now, but the picture could change. Younger officers, of colonel and major rank, could take things into their own hands, and could try to seize power.

3. Social and economic discontent.

Despite two five-year plans—a third one will start in 1979—and large foreign aid and investment totaling billions of dollars over the past 10 years, development has scarcely been an overwhelming success. It has lacked political direction and meaning, let alone social and economic rationalization. The rich have profited most, and the 40 per cent in the middle income group have improved their life-styles, as evidenced by the growing patterns of consumerism—more cars and motorcycles, houses, and so on. But the lower 40 per cent, mostly the rural poor, are just about as bad off as they always have been, and corruption and bureaucratic inefficiency have marred the government's development schemes. The numbers of jobless and landless peasants have actually increased, due partly to agricultural mechanization and to more absentee landlordism.

Religious Elements

An organized peasant revolt, based on mass action the Communists miscalculated on back in the 1960s, seems unlikely at present. But if the condition of the rural poor is not improved, peasant discontent is bound to grow and will become subject to manipulation and encouragement by urban revolutionary leadership. Religious elements could also play upon such dissatisfaction—not only Moslem reformists and local zealots but also such special spiritual sects as the Kebatinan, which have their own divine oracles and political sense of mission. One sign of such activity was demonstrated a year or so ago, when a former government civil servant obtained the signatures of several prominent persons in an effort to get Suharto to resign—the man's case is now in the courts.

4. Student action.

The so-called student generation of 1965 played a prominent part in the ouster of Sukarno after obtaining the support of some army elements, especially a few important generals. The student movement then went into decline until the so-called Malari affair of mid-January, 1974, when riots greeted the visit of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan. While overweening Japanese and Chinese commercial activity was the ostensible cause of the riots, mostly in Jakarta, the real impetus behind them was dissatisfaction over development failures and the dominating role of the military in business as well as government.

Not for Attribution

What follows then are the views of friends and admirers. However, they were only prepared to offer critical opinions if their conversations were not for attribution.

A leading businessman who has known him well for over a decade observes that "he is a little too quick in forming judgments on people and concepts. He has a very quick mind but tends to jump to conclusions... If he were the only one making the decisions, I would be concerned about his being in that position alone. But, of course, he is not alone." This observer, who is also a close friend of Henry Kissinger, adds, "He is intellectually on a par with Henry Kissinger, although Henry is more philosophically profound. But then it may be because he is older and has spent longer in government... Henry when he started wasn't the person he is today. Both in fact are unique people."

taining some leadership and direction from urban intellectuals, it could become the spearhead of another revolutionary effort. Quiet military support set off against simultaneous military repression, could spark a larger conflict among the military that would repeat what happened in 1966 and 1967, when Sukarno was slowly and subtly eased out of power. However, the change this time could be more sudden and violent, though without the sort of bloodbath that preceded the Sukarno-Suharto shadow-play a decade ago. In other words, there could be a quick, successful coup.

There are highly intelligent people in the government who are aware of all these possibilities and dangers and who will do their best to avoid them. Indonesia could ill afford another violent overthrow of a government which, with all its faults, has accomplished some worthwhile things, including a reduction of inflation, a buildup of foreign reserves of more than \$2 billion, and large-scale development of such major resources as oil, liquid natural gas, and basic minerals. But the dangers are not to be underestimated, and given the political combustibility of the country, the growing social and political ferment beneath the current malaise, I wouldn't bet too heavily against a blow-up. The next year or two will clearly determine the opportunities and the odds.

Brzezinski: An Evaluation

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON.—"Perhaps Carter's most disappointing appointment"—the voice of someone close to Henry Kissinger talking about Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

Brzezinski attracts opinions like a lightning conductor. Above all, everyone seeks to compare him with Henry Kissinger, a shadow with which history has ordained he will perpetually struggle. Some wonder, however, if the age of superstar is over and the relationship with the President will be more ordinary, more low-key even though still intellectually of a high order, as was the relationship of McGeorge Bundy and President Kennedy.

Inevitably given the rivalries, jealousies, egos, and vested interests that abound, it is not easy to make a fair assessment of the man who sits, by his own account, "on the very apex of the governmental hierarchy" where "every single problem of foreign policy spanning all continents from issue to issue and every problem in defense, national security and intelligence policy comes for decision."

One of the West's most influential intellectuals who knows Brzezinski's work, says, "If you read over Brzezinski's writings, you realize he has a special talent for being wrong... He was wrong on the character of Stalinism. He argued that Stalinism was a self-contained phenomenon which would constantly regenerate itself from within. He did not anticipate post-Stalin development."

A senior ambassador serving abroad who has known Brzezinski on and off for 15 years argues that his weakness is that he tends, like Walt Rostow, to erect theories. "There is always a danger with this kind of mind that one tries to get the facts to fit the theories. It's too easy then to follow the logic of the theory and ignore the facts."

Another friend who, like businessmen, has had a lot to do with Brzezinski and sing at close quarters "that he is not as deeply philosophical as Henry." At the time he thinks Brzezinski does a better job than Kiss did. "He is very unscrupulous psychologically. Many top people have security problems. It is like that but not Zbig. It is not going to be psychos vulnerable when it comes to big decisions. He won't let it be. He doesn't feel he to be macho..."

My own conclusion, after hours of conversation with two weeks ago and after it to a dozen people who him well, is that he is a who brings more imagination to the conduct of U.S. foreign than any recent occupant of the national security adviser's post.

But is the United States the threshold of a perceptive foreign policy? A Cabinet colleague told me: time will tell. And only will test Brzezinski's role.

Carter's Problems With Communications

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Carter administration is now trying to work out a new communications policy for mail, radio, television, newspapers and magazines. It is an ambitious and complicated program, but the President's aides are dealing with it separately, haphazardly and politically, and without any clear philosophy of the general public interest.

For example, the Carter administration, more than any other in the past, has recognized that non-commercial radio and television provides an increasingly important source of information on the news, ideas, and culture of our time, not available elsewhere, that must be financed out of public funds. In short, Carter and his associates are agreeing that there is a diversity and richness in our society that we need—particularly that our children need—but cannot or will not be provided by large radio and television networks or newspapers that depend on advertising directed to a mass audience.

A Puzzle

But at the same time—and this is the puzzle—the Carter administration is insisting on postal rates that are, driving all the little newspapers and magazines of ideas to the wall. The specialist periodicals on business, golf, tennis, sailing, etc., seem to be able to absorb the rising costs of mail, ink, paper, and labor with their mass specialist audiences, but the magazines like the *Atlantic*, the *New Republic*, *Harper's*, with their declining intellectual audiences, and even the general news magazines like *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News and World Report* are finding that rising postal rates on top of rising paper, materials, and labor rates are making it hard to compete with commercial and subsidized radio and television.

There is another aspect of federal communications policy that troubles some congressmen, like Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., but hasn't yet attracted much attention in the White House. What to do about tax policy and death duties that are now encouraging, almost forcing, private newspaper owners to sell out to growing commercial newspaper companies, and therefore concentrating the control of news in the nation?

At the present time, according to Rep. Udall, 170 newspaper syndicates now control 60 per cent of the 1,760 daily newspapers in the United States, and 72 per cent of the total circulation.

Rep. Udall is arguing that, if present tax regulations continue, the concentration of communications in the United States will increase, and that President Carter, if he is really serious about diversifying information, will have to provide tax remedies to small family newspapers and periodicals, as he is proposing federal subsidies for public and educational radio and television.

President Carter has not got all these strands of radio, television, newspaper and magazines together. W. Bowman Cutler, speaking for the President and the Office of Management and Budget, told the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee that those who utilize postal services—and not the taxpayer—should bear the cost of those services.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration wants to modify the independence of the U.S. Postal Service, and put a political appointee back in place of the independently appointed postmaster general, Benjamin F. Bailar of Illinois, who is almost invisible in Washington but has done remarkably good job.

Since he took over, the post deficit has been reduced to \$4 million this year, from billion under the old postage system and cut down the staff of the post office by over 75,000. Federal subsidies have dropped from 24 per cent of revenue in 1974 to 9 per cent today, yet there is a powerful lobby in Congress that would increase the level of federal subsidy to the post office, eliminate the independent postal board of governors, and alter the present rate-setting process.

For example, a bill has been introduced into the Congress that would amend the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 by requiring that the public service appropriation to the U.S. Postal Service be increased for the present level of \$220 million to a level of 15 per cent of U.S. Postal Service's previous year's operating costs. Or other words, the more they are subsidized next year.

This is opposed by the administration as a congressional rip-off and a return to the political control of the old Jim Farley day.

Significant?

It is interesting, and may be significant, that the Carter administration has looked at these problems of communication one by one, but never seems to have put them all together, wants the widest possible discussion of ideas on federal subsidies to radio and television, changing diverse local programs, but tolerates postal rates and levies that strangle the publication of precisely the small- and family-owned papers so close to its Georgia experience.

Nobody is to blame for this paradox of contradiction. If Jim Carter, Jody Powell and Rod Carter 3d had thought about communications policy seriously they would undoubtedly come with something that made sense. But there's a problem in Washington now. It is not that Carter folk are separated in their critics—that was inevitable but that they are divided on problem of communications, cause they are not communicating with one another.

هكذا من الفصل

Kyoto Orders Immediate Trade Action

to Redress Imbalance With U.S.

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today ordered the ministries of trade and agriculture to take immediate steps to expand exports to ease the trade imbalance with the United States, press reports said today.

The dispatch said chief secretary Sumio Sonoda affirmed the reports.

A high-ranking official of the ministry said that the government was determined to correct the situation.

Official said "the situation is so serious it can no longer be postponed." He indicated that Japan took urgent steps to remedy the situation.

The United States might take action against Japan's trade policies, he said.

Official said the United States has not made any formal statement on the matter, but Japan's "stiffening attitude" has been conveyed to the government through diplomatic channels.

Kyodo reported to the official source by Kyodo, the Japanese government in Washington has also expressed anxiety over "worsening of the situation."

trade imbalance issue has been a problem following the yen of a U.S. steel mill led to the closing of 8,000 jobs in the U.S. caused by imports of steel.

Official said, quoting other government officials, that the measures ordered by Mr. Fukuda in lowering of customs duties on automobiles and electronic goods or lifting of restrictions on the use of preservatives have curbed imports of steel.

Imports of corn and feed grains for storage by the U.S. government, and promotion of imports.

Charges Rejected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—Japanese government today rejected charges by major industrial nations that it is not doing enough to curb its burgeoning trade surplus.

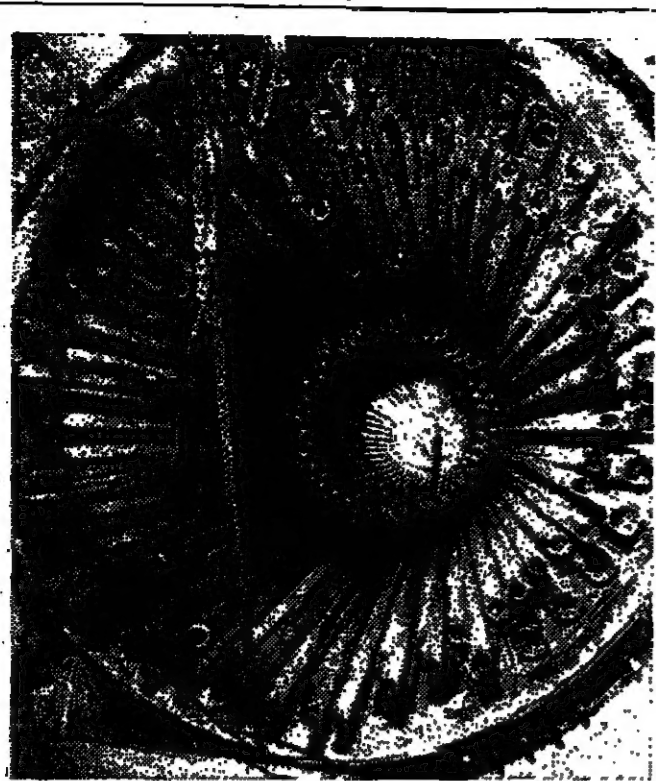
The Japanese government said it was "prepared to study reasonable proposals" for curbing its trade surplus, but it insisted that it was "not prepared to study unreasonable proposals."

The Japanese government said it was "not prepared to study unreasonable proposals."

The Japanese government said it was "not prepared to study unreasonable proposals."

Mergers Rise

MAGO, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—A specialist, W.T. Grimm reports U.S. merger activity in the third quarter was up 22 per cent from the earlier quarter.



PIPE CLEANER—Worker at PPG Industries' chemical complex in 100-foot-long silica pigments dryer. The tubes transform silica pigments into pellets used to produce tires, synthetic shoe soles and other goods.

ILO Sees Rise in Jobless, Urges Income-for-All Policy

GENEVA, Oct. 12 (AP).—The total of unemployed in the 23 industrialized countries of the world could rise by another 16 million by the end of the year, the International Labor Organization forecast yesterday.

It said the "bleak" outlook on the labor front was the result of an economic relapse last summer following "a brief spell of improvement" earlier in the year.

Experts in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development "now see the West missing its 1977 economic targets," with growth falling short of expectations and inflation nearer 9 per cent than the 7.5-per-cent goal.

The forecast, published in ILO's monthly information bulletin, said the combined labor force of the area is likely to increase by 45 million between now and 1990 when the trend will change because of the low birth rates since the end of the 1960s.

Finding jobs for today's unemployed and the extra workers of tomorrow would require increased economic growth, but this in turn would accelerate inflation and could provoke balance-of-payments deficits "and even trigger economic warfare between countries," the forecast said.

Worst hit, and already forming "veritable nations" within the OECD area, are the young unemployed, who now number 7 million, and the women, who are estimated at about 6 million.

The young jobless often lack skill, adaptability, experience, references and other weapons to fight for economic survival, and "with existing seniority procedures and the last-in, first-out practices women's job prospects are bleak indeed," the forecast said.

The situation, the forecast said, calls for a "socially oriented" policy providing for "guaranteed minimum incomes, together with or in place of employment."

Consumer Confidence Declines in U.S.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence fell slightly in the August-September period from May, according to the University of Michigan survey center. But center officials concluded that buying attitudes remained "favorable" and that consumer spending through the Christmas season will "remain at high levels."

In a nationwide telephone sample of 1,214 people, the center said its index of consumer sentiment fell in the August-September period to 87.6 from 88.1 in May.

For each kind of household... a minimum income can be determined, and the aim of the policy should be that all households receive at least this minimum, whether they get it as earnings, social benefits, investment income, pensions or through negative income tax," the report said.

"Has not the time come to make such options as flexible working hours, a four-day week, longer holidays, sabbaticals for continuing education and other novel patterns of work life available to all?" the report concluded.

Company Reports		Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars	
Allis-Chalmers		Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	
Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	379.5	Revenue	502.9
Profits	11.3	Profits	17.9
Per Share	0.93	Per Share	0.86
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,170.0	Revenue	1,680.0
Profits	33.9	Profits	82.1
Per Share	4.44	Per Share	4.05
CBS		Owens Illinois	
Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	655.4	Revenue	726.1
Profits	43.8	Profits	23.8
Per Share	1.57	Per Share	0.81
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,940.0	Revenue	2,090.0
Profits	131.7	Profits	74.4
Per Share	4.68	Per Share	2.53
Cott Industries		Westinghouse Electric	
Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	368.1	Revenue	1,510.0
Profits	17.2	Profits	72.5
Per Share	2.01	Per Share	0.82
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,121.0	Revenue	4,470.0
Profits	47.6	Profits	189.7
Per Share	5.53	Per Share	2.16
General Electric		Whirlpool	
Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	4,350.0	Revenue	553.4
Profits	365.5	Profits	31.2
Per Share	1.18	Per Share	0.97
Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	12,790.0	Revenue	1,500.9
Profits	755.5	Profits	83.7
Per Share	2.33	Per Share	2.53
Swiss Watch Exports			
BIENNE, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (AP).—A group reports that Swiss watch exports rose 13 per cent to 1.29 billion francs in the first half this year from last year's like period.			

Dollar Falls Over Rumor About Burns

But Fed Denies He Is Resigning

LONDON, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—The dollar's recovery on the foreign exchange market yesterday turned out to be short-lived, as the U.S. currency resumed its decline against most major currencies in very nervous and rumor-filled trading today.

Meanwhile the London gold price rose to \$158 an ounce at the close of trading today, a new two-year high and up \$2 an ounce from yesterday.

One of the currency market rumors cited by dealers in London and Frankfurt was unsubstantiated reports that Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, who is generally respected in Europe for his monetary views, may resign at the end of his term.

There were also unconfirmed rumors that West German monetary authorities would be willing to see the dollar drop to a rate of 2.35 marks and that Switzerland might impose new regulations to stem inflows of foreign funds.

The dissemination of these rumors resulted in a "crash" of selling of dollars, one dealer said.

The dollar fell suddenly in late trading against the Deutsche mark to finish at 2.2832 marks, down from 2.2803 marks late yesterday and just above 2.2820 marks Monday.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar fell to near its record low, slipping to 2.3045 francs from 2.3105 francs overnight. Its record low was set Monday at 2.3035 francs.

The U.S. currency fell about 1 yen to 355.55 yen, its lowest level since July, 1973, and approaching its historic low of 353.20 yen.

In New York, a spokesman for the Federal Reserve said Mr. Burns does not plan to resign. His appointment as chairman expires Jan. 31 and his term as governor ends in 1984. Mr. Burns has no plans to step down as chairman prior to Jan. 31, the spokesman said.

Long Rise in U.S. Loan Rates Seen

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Knee-jerk reactions of investors to week-to-week changes in money-supply figures may sometimes be the stuff of jokes, but weekly data have a way of adding up to a longer-term trend that is not very laughable.

Analysts trying to read the tracks of the Federal Reserve Board in the money markets believe short-term interest rates will be rising well into 1978.

Rates on federal funds, a key indicator to Fed watchers, have risen sharply in recent months. Just when many market analysts figured the Fed was satisfied to damp the rise at the 5 3/8-per-cent level, the agency acted last Friday to permit the rate to go to 6 1/2 per cent.

Federal funds are uncommitted reserves that banks lend one another. Rising rates are interpreted widely as evidence that the Fed is tightening monetary policy in efforts to slow the expansion of the money supply.

The federal funds rate has already climbed 2 percentage points since early this year but the basic money supply has climbed at a 9.6-per-cent annual rate in the past six months and at a 7.7-per-cent rate over the past 12 months. The Fed's target for basic money-supply growth is 4.5 to 6.5 per cent a year.

Forecasters for short-term rates in the next year are moving up as analysts appraise the actions that will be necessary if the Fed is to achieve better control of money-supply growth.

"The current slowdown in the economy is expected to moderate whatever further tightening might occur over the next several months but it seems reasonably certain that, in a broad cyclical sense, the rise in interest rates has only just begun," says David Levine, of Sanford Bernstein & Co.

In a current review of monetary policy, Mr. Levine forecasts a federal funds rate averaging 8.45 per cent in next year's fourth quarter and a prime, or base, lending rate at banks averaging 8.85 per cent. The prime rate currently is 7.5 per cent.

Other analysts also see a pattern of rising rates. Gary Wengowski and Richard Worley economists at Goldman Sachs & Co., are forecasting short-term rates in the 7 to 8-per-cent range by mid-1978.

They see the upward trend as a reflection of conditions in the economy that are conducive to growth. "The near-term inflation outlook has improved and that should almost ensure a solid performance in real economic growth," says Mr. Wengowski.

The Goldman Sachs economists believe monetary policy has been expensive for the past two years and that corporations and financial institutions have used this period to rebuild liquidity.

They expect the Fed to pursue a less expansionary policy now, but they also believe credit to keep economic expansion going will continue to be "readily available." Their forecast is for a federal funds rate of 7.5 per cent next June.

In both the Bernstein and the Goldman Sachs projections, long-term bond rates also are expected to move upward from the current level of slightly above 8 per cent. Bernstein's Mr. Levine expects double-A-rated utilities to have an average yield of 8.85 per cent in next year's second quarter and 9 per cent in the final quarter of 1978. Goldman Sachs's projection for triple-A-rated telephone bonds is 8.5 per cent next June.

Credit Outlook Hits Prices On Big Board

Money Supply Rise Of \$5 Billion Forecast

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Gloomy investors, yielding to fears of tighter credit, sent stock prices into another sharp decline in active trading today.

Analysts blamed the selloff on widespread forecasts of another quarter-point rise in the commercial banks' prime rate to 7 3/4 per cent.

Gloominess about the short-term credit outlook dominated the trading floor, analysts said, with many investors expecting a big rise in the money supply when the weekly figures are released tomorrow at market closing time.

"The release of the money supply numbers this Thursday is beginning to create an air of panic in the financial community with an expected increase of \$5 billion, give or take a couple of hundred million," said Newton Zinder, analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 84.00 points to 823.88, again touching a 22-month low as it did yesterday.

Declining issues overwhelmed the few gainers by 1,245 to 245, and volume totaled 22.44 million shares, up from 17.87 million yesterday.

The 10 most active issues on the New York Stock Exchange all showed losses. Texas Utilities, heading the list, fell 3 3/4 to 21 3/4. Dow Chemical 3/8 to 29 5/8 and Cilecor 1/4 to 23 5/8.

Among active issues in the oil group, Exxon declined 7/8 to 46 1/2. Standard Oil of California 1 1/4 to 40 and Phillips Petroleum 7/8 to 29 7/8. Fossil, also heavily traded, dropped 1 1/4 to 27 1/2. Eastman Kodak, which reported slightly higher earnings, tacked on 1/8 to 59 3/4.

Among the few bright spots, General Electric rose 5/8 to 50 after posting improved earnings. Westinghouse, however, was down 3/8 at 17 1/4 in spite of slightly higher profits.

Among other losers, Du Pont fell 1 1/4 to 109 1/2. Steel 1 1/8 to 38 3/4. IBM 1/4 to 255 1/4. Halliburton 1 5/8 to 60 1/2. Walt Disney 1 1/4 to 36 1/8. Kresing 1 3/8 to 19 and Tencor Instruments 1 1/8 to 78 3/4.

Prices were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index fell 1.51 to 116.48.

EEC Aide Urges World Talks

Quotas Held No Solution to Steel Crisis

By William Drozdzak

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12 (WP).—Warning that voluntary quotas would only "camouflage the true problems" of the world steel crisis, Common Market industry commissioner Etienne Davignon proposed yesterday that the United States, Japan and European countries open urgent talks to seek long-term remedies for their sagging steel industries.

Speaking to journalists on his return from the world steel conference in Rome, Mr. Davignon expressed dismay over a plan suggested by European steel producers to voluntarily restrain their exports to the United States.

He said such methods dodged real troubles of excess capacity and slack demand that plague world steel industries, and aggravated the threat of full-scale trade war.

At the Rome meeting Jacques Ferry, chairman of the European Economic Community steel makers' association, said EEC firms would reduce their steel sales in the United States if Japan would follow suit.

The European producers took the initiative to ward off anti-dumping complaints that U.S. steel companies are preparing to lodge against them.

Reiterating what he told steel producers in Rome, Mr. Davignon said, "I do not believe that you can solve problems by restricting markets. That will only lead to commercial wars. We need to find international solutions."

Structural problems, he said, were at the core of the world steel crisis. He pointed out that European firms were operating at 60-per-cent capacity, while U.S. steel companies were just below 80 per cent. Japanese steel firms are believed to be working at around 70-per-cent capacity.

Mr. Davignon noted that the rise in U.S. imports of European steel only compounded the heavy losses incurred since 1973 by EEC firms selling in the American market.

Limiting European steel sales in the United States would only mask the inefficiencies of American companies, while causing havoc in other markets and building new pressures for global protectionism in steel trade, Mr. Davignon added.

He called for a conference to grapple with the entire range of troubles facing American, Japanese and European steel producers.

Mr. Davignon wants to focus on measures that would revamp the

West's steel industries, eliminating weak firms and streamlining others so that a more efficient global structure would emerge. Restraining schemes for laid-off workers would also be studied at the conference.

Warning of Spread

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Trade protectionism might soon affect other sectors in addition to steel and might induce the world's largest exporters to consider the possibility of wider voluntary restraints for their exports and cutbacks in production for a wide range of goods, the deputy secretary general of the International Iron and Steel Institute said today.

The official, Lenhard Holshuh, also said that voluntary restraint of steel exports to the United States, proposed by Japanese and EEC makers, would represent a partial and short-term solution to the problem and that governments of the largest industrialized countries should negotiate an agreement for self-limitation of production.

Mr. Holshuh said that voluntary export restraints planned by Japan and the EEC resulted from fears of unilateral protectionist measures by the United States.

He added that protectionism is typical of periods of economic and industrial recession, and "we can say that protectionist trends are growing and that other sectors after steel could be affected."

The largest world exporters should immediately start considering export curbs on several trade items while governments should pursue a lasting agreement providing for self-imposed production cuts in periods of crisis.

Two Banks Plan To Acquire 12% Sudameris Stake

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—Union de Banques Suisses and Dresdner Bank will each acquire a 12-per-cent interest in the 43-million-franc capital of Banque Française et Italienne Pour l'Amerique du Sud (Sudameris), according to an announcement by the Paris Stock Brokers' Association.

The acquisition will be made from existing shareholders: Banca Commerciale Italiana, which currently owns about 50 per cent of Sudameris; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, which jointly own about 44 per cent.

Under the new arrangement, Banca Commerciale Italiana will remain the principal shareholder with 49 per cent, the four other banks 12 per cent each, and various shareholders 4 per cent, the announcement said.

The Swiss and German banks have offered to purchase any Sudameris shares at 300 francs each, tendered between now and Nov. 3.

The board of Sudameris will seek shareholder approval on Oct. 20 to raise the bank's capital through the issue of 43,000 new shares, priced at 150 francs.

Large Oil Find Reported in Asia

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP-DJ).—A Japanese-Soviet joint venture said today it struck oil off the northernmost tip of Sakhalin Island and "it has a strong possibility of becoming the largest oil deposit in Asia."

Sadao Kobayashi, president of Sakhalin Oil Development Corporation Co., said it has struck four promising oil strata on the continental shelf.

The test wells are now flowing at a combined daily rate of more than 1,000 kiloliters of crude oil, he said.

The total oil deposits are estimated at more than 100 million tons and it will take four or five years until the assessment of commercial feasibility is completed.

U.S. Retail Sales Up by 9% on Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department said today retail sales in September rose 9 per cent from a year earlier but fell 1 per cent from August.

Sales of durable goods decreased 2 per cent from August, while sales of non-durable goods decreased 1 per cent. However, compared with sales for September, 1976, durable goods were up 16 per cent and non-durable goods increased 6 per cent.

OPEC Oil Firms Agree on Need For Price Rises

VIENNA, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Oil producers and Western oil executives agreed today that prices of crude oil would have to rise substantially if the world's dwindling supplies were to be conserved.

This was the chief point of agreement to emerge from a three-day seminar organized by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries to sound out producers and consumers on the future role of major oil companies.

Despite differences over how this increase should be achieved, contributors from both sides of the industry argued that oil prices would have to rise to bring alternative sources—such as nuclear or solar energy—onto world markets and relieve demand on oil.

Nordine Ait-Laoussine, executive vice-president of Algeria's national oil company, Sonatrach, said oil prices should rise by at least 15 per cent next year and eventually by 5 per cent in real terms.

Such a rise meant consumers would one day have to be ready to pay around \$30 dollars for a barrel of oil, compared with OPEC's current price of around \$12.70 a barrel, he said.

German International Boat Show Hamburg

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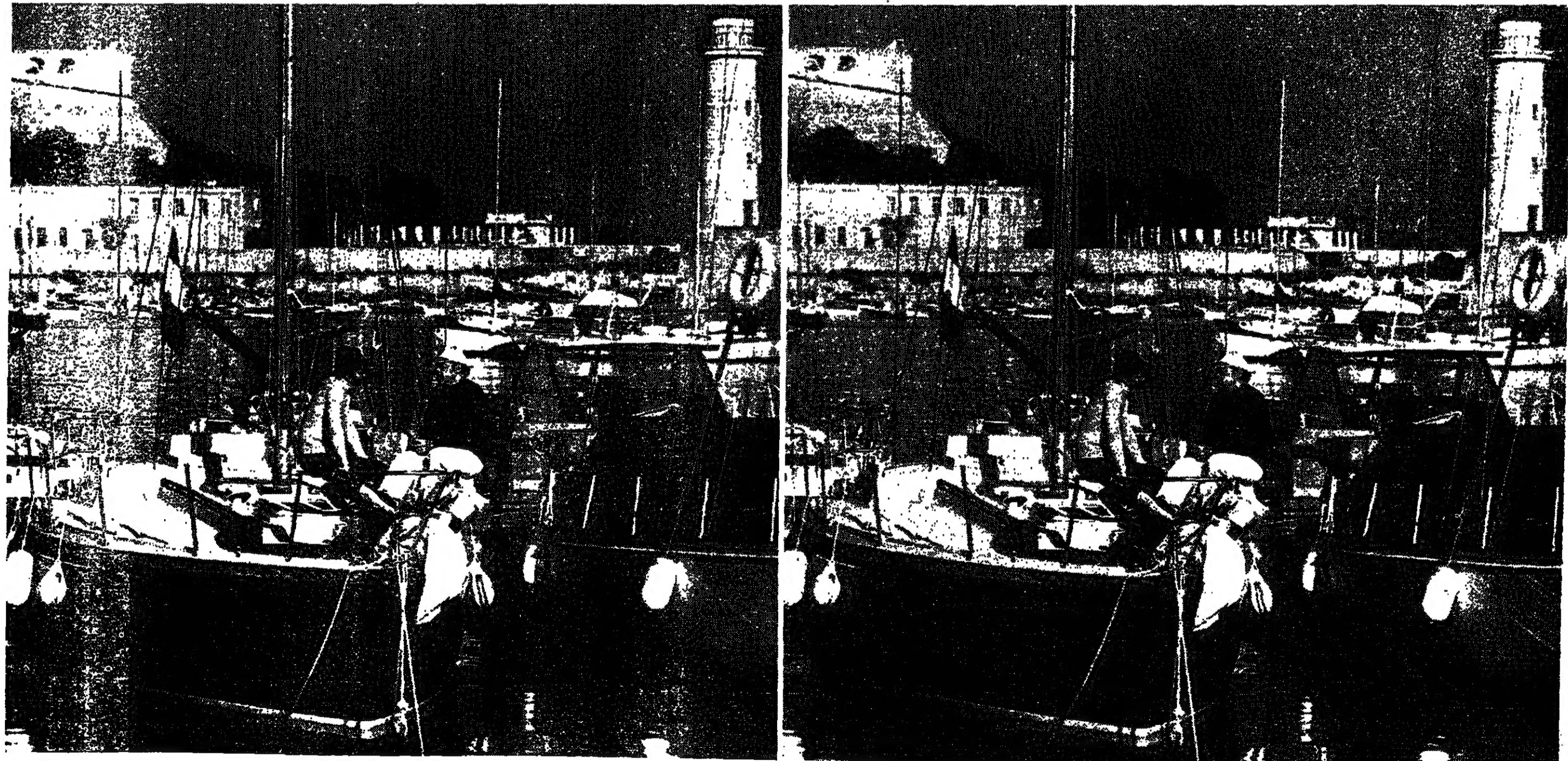
Information: Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH
P.O. Box 302360 D-2000 Hamburg 36
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September 1977

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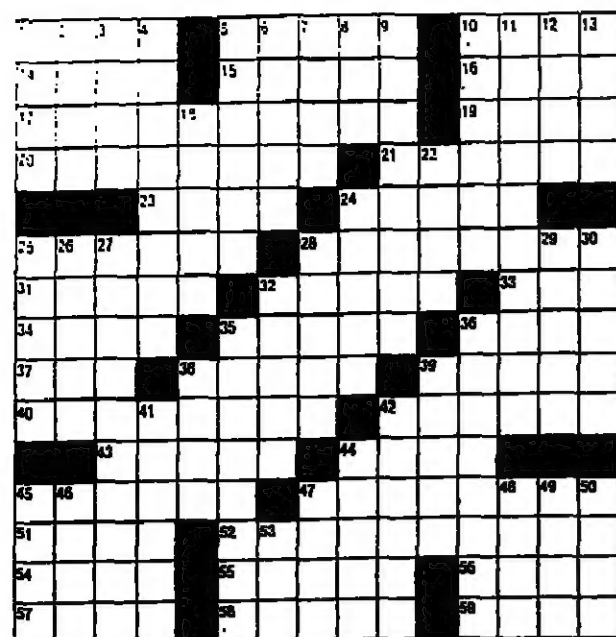
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هكذا من الأهل.

- 1977 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Qual.	C'nge Prev Close
- 1977 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Qual.	C'nge Prev Close
- 1977 - High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Qual.	C'nge Prev Close

رامن الأهل

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Republic or lake in Africa
 - 5 Villay
 - 10 Fundit
 - 14 Swiss river
 - 15 Element important in nucleonics
 - 16 Boris Godunov, for one
 - 17 Kind of movie
 - 18 Make the first bet
 - 20 Apart
 - 21 Rail at
 - 23 Shiftless
 - 24 Stander on the corner
 - 25 Baucis, to Philemon
 - 28 Legate
 - 31 "Gay—"
 - 32 Pale yellow
 - 33 Kind of cup or bag
 - 34 Fruit throwaway, at times
 - 35 Hereditary social class
 - 36 Edict
 - 37 Santa—
 - 38 Nostalgia
 - 39 Gauntlet
 - 40 Transitory or terrestrial
 - 42 Pat and Daniel
 - 43 Break out
- DOWN**
- 1 Vonnegut's "Cradle"
 - 2 Loser of a fabled race
 - 3 Not give—
 - 4 Lowered in esteem
 - 5 Burning
 - 6 Spills
 - 7 Encourage
 - 8 Ala., Ga., Fla.
 - 9 Frequent "Star Trek" command
 - 10 Heat generators
 - 11 Ambition
 - 12 Calf
 - 13 Bald eagle's relative
 - 16 Wipe the slate
 - 22 Differently
 - 23 Leaves off
 - 25 Fat catcher
 - 26 Author of "The Age of Reason"
 - 27 Plant cultivated for its beauty
 - 28 Studio furnishing
 - 29 Read; break; tear
 - 30 Contemporary of Dickens
 - 32 Danton's colleague
 - 35 Reprimanded, British style
 - 36 Small fleet
 - 38 It may be common or proper
 - 39 Purse; juniper
 - 41 Former U.S. Treasurer; 1962
 - 42 Penitence
 - 43 Author of "The Old Wives' Tale"
 - 45 Upper case, in printers' jargon
 - 46 Territory
 - 47 Pissure
 - 48 Mackie
 - 49 It follows shrewdly
 - 50 Time divisions
 - 51 Tool for a shantyman

WEATHER

ALGAEV...	10	50	Clear	MADRID...	10	50	Clear
AMSTERDAM...	10	50	Foggy	MILAN...	10	50	Sunny
BARCELONA...	10	50	Clear	MOSCOW...	10	50	Clear
BELGRADE...	10	50	Clear	MUNICH...	10	50	Clear
BIRMINGHAM...	10	50	Clear	NEW YORK...	10	50	Clear
BUDAPEST...	10	50	Clear	NICE...	10	50	Clear
CASABLANCA...	10	50	Clear	OSLO...	10	50	Clear
COPENHAGEN...	10	50	Clear	PARIS...	10	50	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL...	10	50	Clear	PRAGUE...	10	50	Clear
DUBLIN...	10	50	Clear	ROME...	10	50	Clear
EDINBURGH...	10	50	Clear	SARAJEVO...	10	50	Clear
FLORENCE...	10	50	Clear	SEATTLE...	10	50	Clear
FRANKFURT...	10	50	Clear	STOCKHOLM...	10	50	Clear
GENEVA...	10	50	Clear	TORONTO...	10	50	Clear
Helsinki...	10	50	Clear	VIENNA...	10	50	Clear
ISTANBUL...	10	50	Clear	WARSAW...	10	50	Clear
LAS PALMAS...	10	50	Clear	WASHINGTON...	10	50	Clear
LISBON...	10	50	Clear	ZURICH...	10	50	Clear
LONDON...	10	50	Clear				
LOS ANGELES...	10	50	Clear				

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BOOKS

THE DOUGLAS OPINIONS

Edited by Vern Countryman. New York: Random House.

465 pp. \$17.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

WHEN Associate Justice William O. Douglas retired from the United States Supreme Court in November, 1975, he had served for more than 36 years. During this time—as turbulent as any for testing the Constitution and the United States—he wrote more than 1,200 majority, concurring and dissenting opinions. To take a sampling in "The Douglas Opinions" is to savor the choicest fruit from the tree of liberty. Who else but Justice Douglas' writing for the public as well as for the student of the law, would have defined the purpose of the Bill of Rights as "to keep the government off the backs of the people?"

A case can be made for the notion that the most influential judicial opinions are those that are the most eloquent. An opinion that has gone unchallenged as precedent or has been adopted by a majority of the high court, stands out when its language is crystalline and its reach goes deep into the constitutional wellspring. Citations abound from the opinions of Justices Holmes, Cardozo and Brandeis in the first third of this century; and Douglas, appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Brandeis, belongs in this lineage of legal sloggers.

Judged by his eloquent opinions, a case can be made for the prediction that Justice Douglas' contribution to the law will last long after the abortive attempt in 1970 to impeach him—by Gerald Ford, then minority leader of the House, at the behest of President Nixon, whose tainted court nominees were spurned by the Senate—has been forgotten. What makes "The Douglas Opinions" valuable as a book is that the editor, Prof. Vern Countryman of the Harvard University Law School, has arranged the opinions by fields: the role of the executive branch, the right to vote and citizenship, religious freedom, freedom of speech and press, privacy, equal treatment, due process and other fundamental constitutional areas.

Instead of doing it the easy familiar way, by straight chronology, Prof. Countryman has chosen to edit for both the scholar and general reader interested in some of the major historical issues that have gone up to the court. A former law clerk to Justice Douglas, Prof. Countryman knows his man and opinions.

What comes across, and deserves stressing before citing some of the language, is that there was strong legal underpinning in the Douglas writings. Justice Douglas was not simply giving his "opinion"; he was giving his opinion of the law. When Americans of Japanese descent were forced into detention centers during World War II, at the same time their sons were fighting the Germans in the Apennines north of Rome, Justice Douglas helped to establish the reasoning that led to their freedom despite the racist hysteria. In a majority opinion in 1944, he wrote:

"A citizen who is concededly loyal presents no problem of espionage or sabotage. Loyalty is about to die."

Opinions such as these raged presidents and legal scholars. But Prof. Countryman declares that Justice Douglas's dissents truly became the law, not those of Justices Holmes and Brandeis. This readable shows why—eloquently.

Herbert Mitgang is a member of the editorial board of New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

Winning at the table can result in the acquisition of prestige, master points or cash, but there is a good deal of secondary satisfaction to be obtained from winning the postmortem. North-South had the best of both worlds on the diagrammed deal.

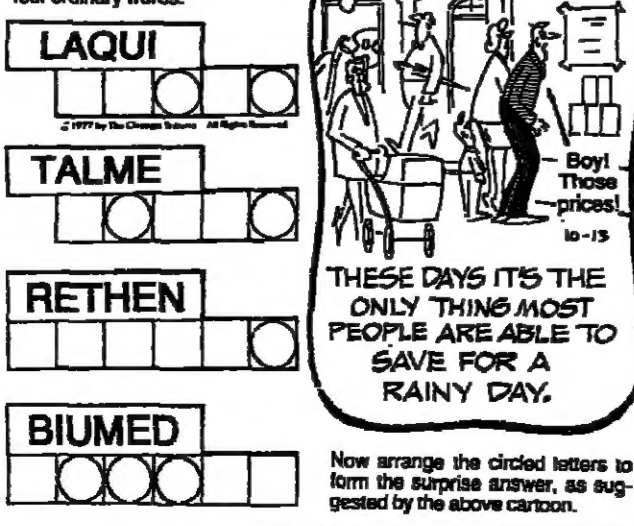
North and South reached six hearts by a rapid route, and East doubled for reasons that are hard to understand. A diamond lead would have defeated the slam, but West had no reason to find that play and chose the club ace. South ruffed and needed to develop spades for diamond discards. The heart ace had to be preserved in dummy as an entry, so North cashed the heart king, led a spade to the ace and played the queen. He discarded a diamond loser, and when West won with the king it was all over. After any return, South could lead to the heart ace and discard his remaining diamond losers.

"That was a terrible double," complained West. "We can always beat it if you defend right," retorted East. "All

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 9	♠ K 6 5 4 3	♠ 7 6 5 4 3	♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A 5	♥ K 5 4 3 2	♥ 7 6 5 4 3	♥ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A 3	♦ K 5 4 3 2	♦ 7 6 5 4 3	♦ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ K 5 4 3 2	♣ 7 6 5 4 3	♣ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



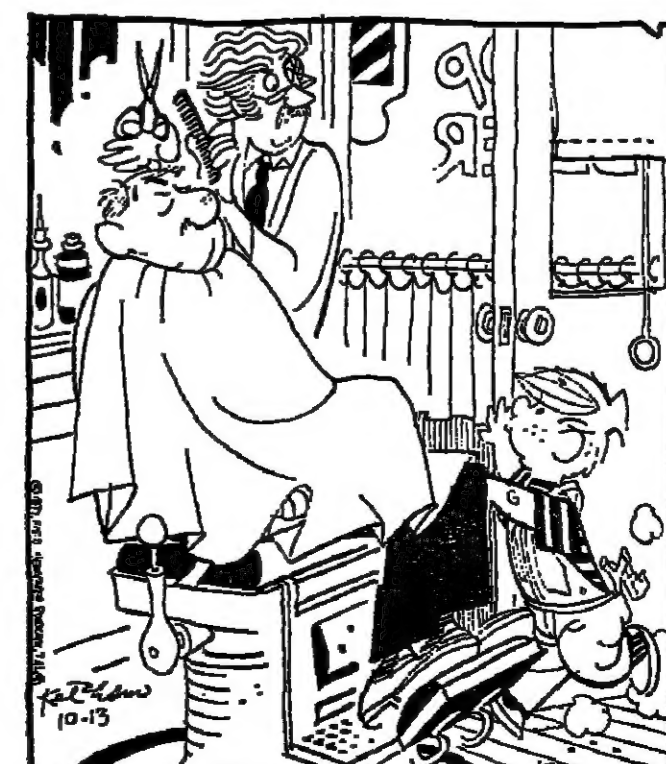
Answer here: AN

Yesterday's Jumbles: MONEY DUCAL JUMBLE STUDIO

Answer: What the actor's "habit" was—A COSTUME

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I JUST SEEN YOU GETTIN' INTO THE CHAIR, MR. WILSON, SO I FIGGERED YOU HAD TIME FOR A NICE, LONG TALK."

